The Sydney Morning Herald.

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FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE SCHOONER THISTLE will leave the Union Wharf, for the above port on Monday, the 11th June, at two o'clock P.M.

For freight or passage, apply on board; or to

MR. H. COHEN, Charlotte-place.

Freight, 12s. 6d. per ton. Passage, 15s. each. 9443

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE well-known passenger brig DIANA. J. R. Peake, Commander, having nearly all her cargo ready to go on board, will sail on Wednesday, the 13th.

The cabins of this vessel are superior to any in the trade, having been fitted expressly for passengers, with beds, linen, and every comfort necessary for the passage.

For freight or passage apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to

E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

The Diana goes direct to the wharf without the detention of discharging any portion of her cargo. 9445

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE fine Trader PETREL, Captain Gibson, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER. Packet Office, 470, George street. 9303

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE splendid clipper brig DART, 175 tons register, George Bennett, commander, will have quick despatch, and goes up to the wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George street.

The accommodations of this vessel are now being completed, and are unequalled in the trade. Beds, linen, and every requisite are provided, and the stern cabin is set apart for the ladies. 9362

FOR HOBART TOWN, (TO SAIL ON THURSDAY NEXT,)

THE well-known packet-brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, Commander.

This vessel will be ready to receive cargo on Monday next, and will positively sail as above. She has very superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers. Beds and bed linen are provided on board. There is a separate cabin for ladies.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 9526

FOR LAUNCESTON,

WILL CLEAR AT THE CUSTOMS ON MONDAY JUNE 11, AND SAIL POSITIVELY ON TUESDAY MORNING.

THE fine Teak Schooner ANTARES. Has room for a small quantity of freight and a few passengers. Apply to Messrs. Smith, Campbell, and Co.; or to

9511 J. B. METCALFE.

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

TO FOLLOW THE PHANTOM.

THE favourite packet EMMA, 135 tons, Captain Osborn, having much of her cargo engaged, will sail with quick despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply on board, at the Circular Wharf, or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER. Packet Office, 470, George-street. 9250

FOR AUCKLAND.

THE fine new BRIG MAID OF ERIN, 170 tons, William Heslop, commander.

This vessel is hourly expected, and will have dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 9526

FOR AUCKLAND.

THE FINE SHIP MARY CATHERINE, 366 tons, Captain J. Warner, will positively sail on Sunday, 17th instant.

For freight or passage apply to the Undersigned; or to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf.

L. AND S. SPYER, Lower George-street. 9517

TO HOLDERS OF HORSE STOCK.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

THE fine barque AGENORIA, 724 tons, being chartered by Mr. Sidey, for the above port, offers a favourable opportunity to parties desirous of shipping horses, as Mr. S. proceeds in the vessel, and will be happy to take charge of whatever stock may be entrusted to him.

Freight payable in New Zealand, and only on such animals as are landed alive.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Sidey, Caloo House; or, to

BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD, Harrington-street. 9545

PORT NICHOLSON,

FOR MEASUREMENT GOODS AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE regular trader WILLIAM ALFRED, T. Tinley, master, will clear at the Customs on Tuesday, 12th instant.

Two cabins only disengaged.

Apply on board; or to

GEORGE THORNE AND CO. George-street. 9483

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

THE fast-sailing A1 barque AGENORIA, 724 tons register, R. H. Newby, Commander. Will sail in all this month. Has superior accommodations for passengers, and will take freight at moderate rates. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, 700, George-street.

June 2. 9167

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO (CALIFORNIA) DIRECT.

(TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON SUNDAY, JUNE 17.

THE fine brigantine STAR OF CHINA, 120 tons, Howard Dowker, master.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation for cabin, intermediate, or steerage passengers, apply to

JOHN GIBLETT, Commercial Wharf. 9480

FOR SAN FRANCISCO (CALIFORNIA) DIRECT.

To sail on the 21st instant.

THE fine new barque ELIZABETH ARCHER, A 1 for 12 years, 400 tons, Charles Cobb, Commander. This vessel has first-rate accommodations for CABIN, INTERMEDIATE, and STEERAGE, PASSENGERS. For freight or passage immediate application is necessary to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to

J. B. METCALFE.

June 4. 9178

TO SAIL IN JULY,

FOR CALCUTTA,

THE new ship AJAX, 767 tons register, John Young, commander, formerly of the ship Sir George Seymour. This splendid vessel has great height between decks, is fitted fore and aft with large scuttles, and offers great advantages for safe conveyance of horses.

For freight or passage, apply to

JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Church-hill. 8834

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES TO INDIA.

TO FOLLOW THE ROYAL SAXON, AND SAIL ON 15TH AUGUST.

THE FINE SHIP INCHINNAN, 560 tons, Henry Pearse, Commander.

This vessel has fine lofty tween decks, well ventilated, and will be fitted and arranged in the same manner as the Royal Saxon. Captain Pearse has had great experience in conveyance of stock. The proceeds will be guaranteed and paid by the undersigned for all horses consigned through him. Cabin accommodation first rate, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply at the wharf,

R. TOWNS.

June 4. 9312

FOR LONDON.

WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

THE fine first-class ship LADY AMHERST, 446 tons, Captain Myhill. For freight or passage (the accommodation being very superior, and the vessel carrying an experienced Surgeon), apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; to

BROWN AND CO.; OR TO

8741 LYALL, SCOTT AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE FINE TEAK BARQUE LONDON, 388 tons, Captain J. H. Roberts, having the greater part of her cargo engaged will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to

F. EBSWORTH; or to J. B. METCALFE.

June 5. 9241

FOR LONDON.

THE fast sailing first-class barque MARY WHITE, 330 tons register, J. H. Walker, Commander, will have quick despatch. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; Or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

June 4. 9310

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A1 ship QUINTIN LEITCH, 643 tons register, Lewis Potter, Commander. Has a considerable portion of her cargo on board, and will sail early in July. Has superior accommodations for passengers. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or, to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

June 2. 9168

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine ship CADET, 465 tons; has excellent height 'tween decks, and well ventilated; a most desirable ship for conveyance of stock and horses to New Zealand. For further particulars apply to Captain Pratt, on board, at the Circular Quay; or, to

THORNTON AND CHURCH, Custom House. 9370

FOR SALE,

THE fine new brig ENCHANTRESS, of 180 tons, builders' measurement, coppered and copper fastened, just arrived from William's River, where she was built by Mr. Lowe.

For particulars apply to

F. MITCHELL AND CO., Queen's Wharf. 6113

WANTED, for the Bellinger River, a vessel capable of carrying 15,000 to 20,000 feet of cedar. Apply to Mr. CAFFREY, Bathurst-street; or to

THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf. 9552

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's, under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters.

LYONS BUILDINGS, 567, GEORGE STREET.

Hours of attendance from 10 to 4.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH, Broker.

Sydney, November 3. 85

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING of the Australian Jockey Club will be held on Monday next, at the Royal Hotel, at 11 o'clock.

FRED. A. C. FOSTER, Hon Sec. 9498

TESSELATED PAVEMENT, ENCAUSTIC AND VENETIAN TILES, PORCELAIN SLABS AND TILES FOR STOVES AND CHIMNEY PIECES.

THE undersigned having received from Messrs. Minton and Co., of Stoke on Trent, a consignment of their Ornamental Pavement, Encaustic Tiles, now generally adopted in Great Britain for Churches, Colleges, Entrance-halls, Porticoes, Verandahs, Hearths; also, Glazed Ornamental Tiles, for Walls, Dairies, Fireplaces, Grates; also, White Tiles, especially adapted for the health of wards of Hospitals, and by plumbers' for surrounding sinks,—begs particularly to draw the attention of Architects and Builders to the same for their cleanliness, durability, warm, and ornamental character.

The above are now open for inspection; also, designs in various patterns and colours, on which orders will be transmitted to the manufacturers.

JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Church-hill.

Extract from the *Liverpool Albion*, December 18, 1848.

"A number of workmen are engaged laying down in the grand Vestibule of the Town Hall, a beautiful Floor of Encaustic Tiles, manufactured at Stoke upon Trent. It forms a splendid tesselated or rather highly decorated pavement, with the Liverpool Arms in the centre, and a variety of rich patterns filling up the entire space. 9509

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.

SECOND LIST of English subscriptions:—

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Colonial Subscriptions already advertised	290	5	4
Rev. G. T. Andrewes	2	0	0
A Clergyman in England	1	0	0
— Angard, Esq.	0	10	6
A Friend	1	0	0
A Lady	1	0	0
A Friend	1	0	0
Misses Bowles	20	0	0
The Birmingham Church of England Lay Association	10	0	0
W. W. Baldwin, Esq.	2	0	0
T. R. Baldwin, Esq.	2	0	0
C. Brown, Esq.	1	0	0
T. Brown, Esq.	1	0	0
Edward Baker, Esq.	1	0	0
Rev. F. Borrodaile	1	0	0
The Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury	2	2	0
Rev. Thomas Collins	5	0	0
L. J. De la Chaumittee, Esq.	0	10	6
Augustus Cooper, Esq.	0	10	0
P. Cazenove, Esq.	2	0	0
James Capel, Esq	1	0	0
Henry Churchill, Esq.	1	1	0
Thomas Clarke, Esq.	0	10	0
Rev. George Carmel	2	0	0
Collected by Rev. C. R. Bradley	1	2	6
Ditto by Miss Dix	0	10	0
Ditto by Miss Norwood	1	0	0
Ditto by Miss Penny	1	0	0
Ditto by Mrs. Rouch	1	0	0
Mrs. Dolby	1	0	0
Rev. J. S. Dolby	1	0	0
Rev. Dr. Ellerton	5	0	0
Rev. W. M. H. Elwyn	1	0	0
John Frere, Esq.	1	1	0
Miss Francis	0	10	6
Henry Francis, Esq.	2	0	0
Friends in Northamptonshire	5	10	0
Miss E. C. Fanshawe	10	0	0
T. Fraser, Esq	1	1	0
George Gipps, Esq.	2	0	0
Henry Grace, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. Grace	1	0	0
Rev. F. T. Gregory	1	0	0
George Gregory, Esq., M.D.	0	10	0
Rev. H. W. Hitchcock	1	0	0
D. S. Hewson, Esq.	1	0	0
W. Hammond, Esq.	1	0	0
John Hales, Esq.	0	10	0
Wm. Heseltine, Esq.	1	1	0
W. H. Hawkins, Esq.	1	0	0
Rev. H. Hilton	1	0	0
Colonel F. Haleman	1	1	0
Mrs. Haleman	0	10	0
Miss Jones	0	10	0
Rev. E. Sandys Lumsdaine	5	0	0
Joseph Lowthian, Esq.	0	10	0
Rev. R. W. Leonard	1	1	0
L. E., *Grantham*	0	10	0
Minor contributions by Thomas Francis, Esq	1	7	6
Rev. John Metcalfe	0	10	0
P. S. Mitchell, Esq.	1	0	0
—, Mitchell, Esq.	1	0	0
—, Mitchell, Esq.	0	10	0
Rev. J. B. Mozley	2	0	0
Rev. C. F. Nixon	1	0	0
John Neame, Esq.	1	1	0
C. Neame, Esq.	0	10	0
—. Nicholas, Esq.	2	2	0
Wm. Ostler, Esq., jun.	1	0	0
Rev. Dr. Poore	1	0	0
Arthur Pott, Esq.	5	0	0
J. G. Paley, Esq.	1	0	0
P. Pemell, Esq.	1	0	0
The Lord Bishop of Ripon	2	0	0
Rev. George Ray	1	1	0
J. H. Rumball, Esq.	0	10	0
William Reynolds, Esq.	0	10	0
John Sutton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Sophia Sheppard	21	0	0
Sir J. M. Tylden	1	0	0
Rev. W. Tylden	1	0	0
Rev. R. O. Tylden	0	10	0
Rev. Henry Tasker	2	0	0
Mrs. Joseph Wiles	0	10	0
Lawrence Wyles, Esq.	0	10	0
Basil Wood, Esq.	2	0	0
Marius Worsley, Esq.	2	0	0
Miss Martha Winthrop	1	0	0
James Witten, Esq	1	1	0
N. A. Wilkinson, Esq.	1	0	0
Wm. Wilkinson, Esq.	0	10	0
W. and M. P., *Surry-square*	0	10	0
Contributions from some former parishioners of the Bishop of Sydney, at *Farnham, Surrey*	32	5	6
Total	£496	6	4

The next list of colonial subscriptions will be published on the 20th instant.

J. WILLIAM JONES, Honorary Secretary. 9502

MR. WM. H. CORY, late Resident Surgeon Accoucheur to Queen Adelaide's Royal Lying-in Hospital, and also Assistant Surgeon to the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary for the Diseases of Women and Children, begs to acquaint his friends and the public that he has taken a residence in Kent-street, Church Hill, near the Gas Works, where he may be consulted daily. Mr. Cory having purchased and brought from England the exclusive right of using for this colony Gilbert's patented fulcrum for extracting teeth perpendicularly, which gives less pain than any other method as no pressure on the jaw or mouth is applied in extraction, and all danger of breaking the tooth or jaw is avoided. Mr. Cory will devote his attention from twelve till two o'clock daily to those labouring under diseases of the teeth and gums, which his long experience in England has made him thoroughly acquainted with. 9530

MRS. SARAH ANN HOPKINS, Midwife, begs respectfully to inform the families residing in the neighbourhood of Sydney, that she has taken a house in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, and will be at all times ready to attend in the capacity of midwife; her terms are moderate; she possesses a diploma, with other recommendations, from the Lying-in Hospital, Westminster, London, and has the honour to refer for general character to Dr. J. H. Read, R.N., 17, Myrtle Cottage, Paddington, from whom she has received the following certificate.

CERTIFICATE.

I feel much pleasure in doing justice to the abilities of Mrs. S. A. Hopkins, as a midwife, in recommending her as such, after six months' observation on board an emigrant ship, where she acted as matron and hospital attendant, with great kindness, ability, and attention to the sick.

JOHN HENRY READ, R.N., Hy. M.D., M.R.C. Surgeons, &c., Myrtle Cottage, Paddington.

June 4. 9490

DAGUERREOTYPE.

MR. I. POLACK having removed his apparatus from his private residence to the Rooms formerly occupied by him at Mr. Morley's, Hunter-street, opposite the Union Bank, enables him to take likenesses from ten till four, in all weathers under the new process. 9514

451, VERANDAH HOUSE, GEORGE-STREET, Opposite the Commercial Bank.

M. PHILLIPS (late of York-street), begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened the large and spacious premises lately occupied by Mr. E. Rowland, and where he intends carrying on a General Store—the stock consisting of a general assortment of drapery, tea, sugar, China goods in variety, ironmongery and cutlery, and an assortment of perfumery, wines, vinegar; American tobacco, 2s. 9d. per lb.

Great reduction in the price of congou and hyson-kin tea. 9557

IN CONSEQUENCE OF EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS ABOUT TO BE MADE AT

THE LABOUR BAZAAR,

PITT-STREET,

MR. W. G. MOORE is desirous in selling off the whole of his present stock of useful goods, and therefore is prepared to make the following sacrifice:—

FURNITURE.	£	s.	d.
Superior cane bottomed parlour chairs ....each	0	6	8
Pair of parlour D tables ......each	1	10	0
A large set of telescope dining tables	7	10	0
Loo tables	4	10	0
Kitchen tables and dresser complete	1	15	0
Bedroom toilet tables, each from 8s. to	1	0	0
Common rail sofa........each	0	11	0
Superior scroll sofa ....each	1	5	0
Square bedroom sofa stuffed with wool ....each	2	0	0
Horsehair sofa, elegantly carved back	8	0	0
Horsehair couch ditto	6	10	0
Rosewood couch, hair stuffed, with rich blue satin damask (French) with six chairs to match, exceedingly elegant ....the suit	20	0	0
Elizabethan couch, covered with amber China satin	8	0	0
Good serviceable large size chest of drawers, cross banded, warranted, well made	3	10	0
Superior ditto, columns and extra bonnet drawers	4	10	0
Small ditto	2	0	0
Portable ditto, brass mountings, with secretoire, very handsome	7	0	0
Commode chair	1	5	0
Children's American chairs .. each	0	3	6
Kitchen chairs ....each	0	4	0
Trafalgar chairs, horsehair seats, cross banded ....each	0	17	0
Large size bookcase, with cheffonier	6	0	0
Ditto very handsome, with escrutoire, &c.	14	0	0
Cheffoniers, at	2	10	0
Superior ditto, carved backs, cross banded	3	10	0
Elegant rosewood ditto	5	0	0
Plain second-hand sideboard	3	0	0
Superior ditto	5	0	0
Large elegant ditto, plate glass back, satin panels, &c.	15	0	0
BEDSTEADS.			
Iron bedsteads, brass mountings and castors, large size, with palliasse, large horse hair mattrass, (linen tick, and best quality of hair) hair bolster, and two down feather pillows—the lot for	10	0	0
A large state bedstead, carved posts, with the same bedding as the above	10	0	0
Common bedsteads	1	5	0
Rosewood state bedstead, elegant carved head board, with handsome cornice—a very superior article, new	7	10	0
Stretchers for servants	7s. each		
Iron bedsteads, all sizes, various prices.			
Cedar bedsteads, with cornice	2	0	0
LOOKING GLASSES.			
Large chimney glass, feet x feet, gilt carved frame	16	0	0
1 ditto 5 feet x 4 feet 6	12	0	0
1 Ditto 3 feet x 4, superb frame	11	0	0
1 Ditto 4 feet x 2 feet 6	5	0	0
1 Ditto, maple frame, gilt edge, 3 feet 6 x 2 feet 9 inches	6	10	0
1 Small ditto	3	0	0
One ditto	1	15	0
Large toilet glass, 24 x 18 with elegant mahogany frame, three drawers	2	15	0
One ditto, size smaller	2	0	0
One ditto, 14 x 12	1	7	6
One ditto, 12 x 9	0	15	0
One ditto, for servants' room	0	7	6
A very elegant circular mirror	4	0	0
Common washstand	0	7	6
Ditto, with drawer	0	12	6
Large ditto, very superior	0	17	6
French ditto, superior make	1	15	0
Double ditto	1	10	0
Chamber sets from 7s. 6d. to 20s.			
Elegant pair ebony wood card tables, inlaid maple	10	0	0
Pair of handsome mahogany ditto	8	0	0
Pair of ditto, carved pedestals	7	0	0
Pair of plain rosewood	4	0	0
Large pedestal office table, 12 drawers, case for books and celleret, covered with superfine cloth, Bramah locks, a very superior article	10	0	0
One large wardrobe, second-hand	3	0	0
One ditto, with drawers	4	10	0
One superior made, new, with trays, &c., &c.	9	0	0
Sets of damask curtains			
Large new Brussels carpet, 30 feet x 18 feet	14	0	0
A very large marble table, 5 feet x 3 feet	10	0	0
Horsehair matresses, any size, linen tick, ...2s. per lb.			
One large new English feather bed	5	0	0
Papier maché tea trays ....per set	1	15	0
MISCELLANEOUS AND VERY ATTRACTIVE.			
Grand Pianoforte, made by Mott, original cost 100 guineas, for	32	0	0
Elegant crystal chandalier, suitable for drawing room	15	0	0
Two Chinese cabinets, with work box, ivory fittings, desk, &c., the only two imported from China, each	10	0	0
Pair large China vases	5	0	0
Pair small ditto	2	10	0
SILKS, &c.			
Striped silk, beautiful quality, per yard	0	3	0
Black satin, 36 in. wide, very stout, per yard	0	7	6
New style of gents' silk handkerchiefs ....each	0	5	0
Large China crape shawls	6	10	0
Purple silk velvet ....per yard	0	12	0
White Moselle counterpanes, each	0	7	6
White fringe, for curtains, per 12 yards	0	4	6
White, amber, and blue satin damask ....per yard	0	7	0
ALSO,			
Hearth rugs, from 20s. each ....to	2	0	0
Bronze fender and fire irons	1	12	6
Large and elegant dinner service, purple and gold, double set	20	0	0
Ditto white, drab and gold	13	0	0
Ditto second-hand, pink	4	0	0
Superb coffee service, blue and gold, with drawings from the heathen Mythology	8	0	0
Breakfast cups and saucers, per dozen	0	5	0
Decanters, custards, wines, &c., various prices			
Five alabaster clocks	7	0	0
Two large bright steel stoves, with fenders to match, cost £30, for	15	0	0
Billiard board, small size	5	0	0
Large size rosewood desks, brass mountings, &c.	2	5	0
Ditto smaller	1	12	0
Ladies' workboxes, each 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and	0	10	6
Ladies' rosewood dressing case, plated fittings, lined silk velvet	5	0	0
Gentlemen's dressing cases			
Chinese draftboards and men, each	0	12	6
Chinese insects, in cases......each	0	5	6
Elegant plated soup tureen, and sauce ditto to match	8	10	0
Teapots, snuffers and stand, liqueur stands, toasters, toast rack, ladies, spoons, &c.			
Pair of carriage lamps	2	0	0
A large eight-day clock, in case, cost £80, for	10	0	0
FINE ARTS.			
Artists' prepared newly invented India-rubber canvas, Windsor and Newton, from .... per yard	0	3	0
Oil colours, in patent tubes .. each	0	0	6
Varnish, oils, turps, &c.			
Bust of Her Majesty	1	0	0
Bust of Shakespeare	1	0	0
A first-rate theodolite	8	0	0
A very superior sextant	10	0	0
A number of oil paintings and engravings			
Boxes of water colours			
Japan boxes of moist water colours			
Solid sketch books			
Powder colours			
And,			
Superior rifle, in case, with fittings, cost £40, for	10	0	0
1 Double-barrelled gun and case	5	0	0
Pair of duelling pistols and case	6	0	0
Pair of small ditto	4	0	0
Pair of pocket ditto	1	5	0
Pair of pistols with holsters	3	0	0
Horse pistols ....per pair	0	15	0
Spitoons ....per pair	0	15	0
Half hundred weights ......each	0	7	6
Parlour register stove	2	10	0
Large travelling spring van	8	10	0
Wire meat safes	1	5	0
TO PRINTERS.			
Chater's superior double demy printing paper, 38 lbs. weight, for ....per ream	1	6	6
Ditto 48 lbs. ....ditto	1	12	6
Albion printing press	12	0	0

With a variety of useful goods, which would be impossible to enumerate in an advertisement.

W. G. MOORE, Auctioneer, Broker, and Commission Agent, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

Persons sending goods for sale to this Establishment are requested to send written instructions, stating the lowest price to be taken, and no charge will be made if a sale is not effected, and the property taken the greatest possible care of.

For unreserved goods, a sale will be held as usual every Monday morning. 9554

EX MARY WHITE AND JOSEPHINE.

JUST OPENED, AT A. DREUTLER'S STORES, 423 GEORGE-STREET,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of—

Velours cannelés for mantillas, visites, &c., &c.
Ditto façonnés et quadry, for waistcoating
Ladies' silk neck-ties
Rich table covers, 64 and 72 inches
Black and coloured velvets
Gent's silk cravats
Rich black satins
Black and coloured Gros de Naples

LACE GOODS

A great variety of American and muslin lace edging
Ditto ditto children and women's lace
Ditto ditto plain and figured nets
Ditto ditto whisker blond
Ditto ditto French blond and edging
Ditto ditto thread lace and insertions
A small invoice of crotchet cuffs, collars, and caps, made by hand

Silk umbrellas

An invoice of twilled shirts

4 CASKS OF THE CELEBRATED GRUYERES (SWISS) CHEESE
1 Case of Racahout, an agreeable beverage recommended to persons of weak constitution
1 Case EAU DE BOTAT, particularly recommended for the preservation of the teeth
4 Cases F. M. Farina's Eau de Cologne
1 Ditto Patey's perfumery
2 Ditto brown Windsor soap
3 Casks sulphate of soda
7 Carboys muriatic acid

WINES AND SPIRITS.

150 Dozen superior Champagne
50 Ditto Hock
50 Ditto Claret
75 Ditto Affenthaler
20 Ditto Certaillod
30 Ditto Absynthe
20 Ditto Kirschenwasser
20 Ditto Pale Brandy
40 Ditto Irrawang.

423, George-street, June 8. 9529

DUBLIN HOUSE, No. 455, GEORGE-STREET.

ON SALE AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

GILT China Tete-a-Tete Services
Splendid China tea and breakfast services
Magnificent gilt porcelain vases and chimney ornaments
With the usual extensive variety of glass and earthenware of every description
A large assortment of French merinos of the most fashionable styles
Drapery of every description, blankets, &c., &c.
Ladies', gentlemen's, and children's boots and shoes, in great variety
Kangaroo and kip leather
A general assortment of saddlery
One case of ivory combs
Hall's FFF gunpowder
Stationery in every variety
Heavy hemp 3-bushel bags, ditto gunny bags
A few tons molasses
Mould candles of excellent quality, at 4½d. per lb., by the box
Pickles, mustards, sauces, &c., &c.
Black and green teas, best brands
Bright ration and other sugars
Choice port and sherry wines, at very low prices

With the usual extensive assortment of goods of every description, for which Dublin House has been so long celebrated, and Shippers for California will find many articles highly suitable for that market.

WOODS AND MEEHAN.

June 9. 9551

NOTICE.

JULIAN CETTA, Carver and Gilder, No. 397, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on the above business, recently conducted by his brother Mr. Lawrence Cetta, and trusts by strict attention to merit a continuance of their favours.

All debts due to Mr. L. C. are to be paid to the undersigned only.

JULIAN CETTA.

N.B.—Three Rooms to Let. Enquire as above. 9538

COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

	£	s.	d.
Cottage piano, with metallic string plate, cylinder front, in polished mahogany case	£45	0	0
A ditto, in rosewood case	47	10	0

W. R. PIDDINGTON, Bookseller, Stationer, and Printseller, 485, George street, *Next* Bank of New South Wales. 9504

KANGAROO SKINS.

RECEIVED, ex Emma, One case of Regan's superior skins, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

THOMAS HOPKINS, 78, King-street. 9505

BEEF! PORK!! AND TALLOW CASKS!!!

THE undersigned respectfully invites his friends to inspect his present Stock, being determined to sell at the lowest remunerating prices, for cash.

L. MILWARD, Cooper, 524, George-street, Opposite the Old Treasury. 9580

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Mails from Sydney to Campbelltown, Picton, Berrima, Marulan, Goulburn, and Yass, will in future leave Hogan's, Talbot Inn, corner of George and Market streets, at the usual hour, instead of as formerly, the White Horse.

All passengers and parcels booked at the above Inn. Fare as usual.

9503 J. H. JONES.

TO LICENSED VICTUALLERS OPENING ON THE 1ST JULY, AND OTHERS, ALSO, TO SETTLERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.

HENRY FISHER, of the City Depôt, 480, George-street, opposite the Barracks, two doors south of the Bank of New South Wales, solicits the patronage of all Licensed Victuallers who wish to procure the best article at the cheapest rate; amongst his stock will be found—

Case Geneva, strong and Dutch proof
Brandy, Martell's, Hennessy's, and United Vineyards
Rum, best West India
English gin
Aitona, in cases
Whiskey
Cape Madeira, in pipes, halves, and quarters
Dunbar's, Byass's, and Marnetti's B. beer
Port, Sherry, Marsala, red wine, &c., in convenient packages, bottled and draught
Sourabaya rice, in small mats
Negrohead and Cavendish tobacco
Sugar, Java white and brown
Tea, in chests and half-chests
Liverpool salt
Swinbourn's porter, in hogsheads
Allsopp's ale, ditto
Bass's No. 3, now landing
Champagne, in pints and quarts
Cordials, liqueurs, &c., &c.,
And other articles too numerous to particularise in an advertisement.

HENRY FISHER.

June 9. 9508

JUST LANDED

3 TIERCES BARRETT'S FRESH TOBACCO

10 Tierces Johnson's ditto
17 Barrels brandy
3 Hogsheads ditto, 42 O.P.
6 Puncheons B.P. rum
60 Cases old Cognac brandy
10 Pockets 1848 hops
3 Bales lamp cotton and cotton wick
5 Bales shoe hemp
An invoice of English patent cordage, spunyarn, and bolt rope
Oakum, pitch, linseed oil
Yellow Baltic deals
Sugarcandy, tapioca, blue, Isinglass, Salt—Liverpool coarse
Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Bucellas, Marsala, and Madeira wines, in cases
Hobart Town oats, hay, and grass seed

GEORGE THORNE AND CO., 591, Lower George-street.

June 9. 9521

SEED POTATOES.

THE Undersigned has just received and has on sale at his stores, Lower George-street, a fine sample of picked Hobart Town Seed *Potatoes*.

W. BRADY. Opposite the *Herald* Office.

June 8. 9516

BOODY'S GLASGOW HAM WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned begs to apprise Captains of Ships, and Shippers to California, Mauritius, Tahiti, and the neighbouring Islands, that she has on hand a large stock of the celebrated Glasgow Beef Hams, well cured, and highly spiced, which she will warrant to keep two years in any climate. These Hams are first-rate articles for ships going long voyages or family use.

Observe—610, Lower George-street, opposite the Old Gaol. 9535

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND OATEN HAY, hydraulic pressed, and of superior quality, now landing, ex Cadet, from Hobart Town, and on sale by the undersigned.

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 9527

SHEET LEAD.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, 4, 5, and 6 lb. Sheet Lead.

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

June 8. 9528

REDUCTION IN BUTTER, &c.

THE Produce of the best dairies in the colony, at reduced prices.
Wollongong Butter, 1s. (one shilling) to 1s. 3d. per lb.
Vanderville fresh Butter, 1s. 6d. per lb.
☞ Rankin's celebrated Cheese, certainly equal to English
The best dairy fed Hams and Bacon, superior to any in the colony
Excellent Lard, at 6d per lb.
Colonial and English Honey, 4d. per lb., upwards
Colonial Starch, equal to Coleman's, at 1s. per lb.

At A. DAVY'S, City Tea Mart, ☞ Pagoda Lamp, 550, George-street, Opposite the Bank of Australasia. 9556

BARRETT'S TOBACCO, half tierces
Moulded tumblers
Cut wine glasses
Candlewick, fine quality
Soda ash, 51 per cent.
Amber rosin
Nutmegs
Castor oil
Foolscap paper
Crown and sheet window glass
Coloured and enamelled ditto.

On sale by JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Church-hill. 9511

COARSE PACKING SALT—For sale by S. WILKINSON, JUN., Macquarie-place. 9520

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

About 10 tons prime tallow, in shipping condition.

SMITH BROTHERS, AND CO., Sussex-street.

June 9. 9513

SUPERIOR BROOD MARES AND HORSES.

THE Subscriber is desirous of SELLING the WHOLE of his HORSES on his Station, "*Gunerai*," situated on the Big River, consisting of about 90 MARES and FILLIES, and about 40 COLTS, of all ages, being mostly the progeny of "Barracoota," "Councillor," and "Bolivar." The Mares are stinted to horses whose sires are "Dover" and "Colonel."

This stud has produced some of the finest and handsomest carriage horses now in Sydney, as well as saddle and draught horses of great power and endurance. They will be sold cheap, and singly if required.

Apply to Mr Gally, on the Station.

The undersigned has also about 30 Head of MARES and COLTS in the paddocks at Irrawang, which are offered for sale on equally moderate terms.

JAMES KING.

Irrawang, May, 1849. 9493

SPRING CART FOR SALE.

TO be sold cheap, a light spring cart in capital order, having undergone a thorough repair. Apply to Mr. P. MOONEY, wheelwright, Sussex-street South, opposite the Haymarket. 9555

IMMIGRANTS, upon arrival, and others, are assisted in the selection of houses and land for immediate occupation, and every necessary information regarding the investment of capital for interest, or otherwise, is freely and faithfully imparted. The *Government Land Sales* are attended, and *Officers' remissions*, and other land orders, are applied in selections, or disposed of for money to the best advantage.

W. BARTON, 555, George-street, Next to the Bank of Australasia. 9524

IN THE COURT OF SESSION IN SCOTLAND.

Intimation in Process of Multiplepoinding and Exoneration Mackenzie's Executors, against Mackenzie and others.

In the action of Multiplepoinding and Exoneration, depending in the Court of Session in Scotland, before the Honorable Lord Wood, Ordinary thereto, raised at the instance of Mr James Michell, Bridge-street, Nairn, and others, Executors of the deceased William Mackenzie, sometime merchant in Grantown, afterwards residing there, who died on the 23rd day of April, 1847, for the distribution of the said William Mackenzie's Estate, amongst the several beneficiaries under his settlement and his creditors and others, and for the Exoneration of his Executors, against William Mackenzie, now or formerly in Australia, or elsewhere abroad, John Mackenzie, now or formerly of Manchester or elsewhere abroad, both sons of the said deceased William Mackenzie, and others, defenders.

WHEREAS the above-named defenders, William Mackenzie and John Mackenzie, if alive, or their representatives, if dead, will be entitled to certain shares of their said father's estate: and whereas it was represented to the pursuers that the said John Mackenzie went to Manchester, or elsewhere in England, in 1833, and that he enlisted into the Spanish Legion about the year 1836; also, that the said William Mackenzie, his brother, emigrated to Australia in or about the year 1840, and that neither of them have since been heard of, and that both are supposed to be dead, and to have predeceased their father, whereby the shares of his estate destined to them have lapsed.—the pursuers therefore craved the said Lord Ordinary to appoint public intimation of said action to be made to the said William Mackenzie and John Mackenzie, or to their representatives, and to grant a renewed order for the lodging of claims. Whereupon, his Lordship, on the 27th day of January, 1849, pronounced the following interlocutor:—"Appoints such of the claimants, as are resident in this country, to lodge their condescendences and claims within fourteen days from this date; further appoints intimation of the dependence of the process to be made once in the *Inverness Courier*, once in the *North British Advertiser*, once in the London *Times* newspaper, and once in a newspaper published in Sydney, New South Wales, to the effect that all other parties having, or pretending to have, an interest in the fund *in medio*, may appear for their interest, and appoints these parties to lodge their condescendences and claims within nine months from this date." (Signed) "A. Wood." Of all which, intimation is hereby made accordingly.

Any person who can furnish information regarding the above named William Mackenzie and John Mackenzie, is requested to communicate the same to THOMAS FALCONER, Esquire, Solicitor, in Inverness; or, to Messrs. SHEPHERD and GRANT, W. S., Edinburgh. 9534

TENDERS are required for certain alterations to be made in the premises situate at the corner of King and York streets, Sydney. The plans can be seen, and the necessary information obtained at the office of Mr. J. F. HILLY, Architect, King-street. 9506

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1844

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE, Opposite the Royal Hotel, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

FEMALE SERVANTS can at all times obtain respectable situations, by applying at the above office from nine till five daily.

9523 H. F. BRIMMER.

WANTED, a Blacksmith, to proceed to Bathurst. He must be a first-rate horse-shoer, and a sober man. To a good hand liberal wages will be given. Apply to

S. HEBBLEWHITE, Reiby Cottage. 9522

WANTED, in a small quiet family, a man and his wife; the man to cook and wait at table, the woman as general house servant. Unexceptionable references required. Apply to Mrs. COMRIE, Miller's Point, between the hours of one and two o'clock. 9515

WANTED, an active Boy, about fourteen to sixteen years of age, to make himself generally useful about a premises in Sydney. Apply to Mr. BIBB, Macquarie-street, opposite the Dispensary. 9507

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A LADY residing in the neighbourhood of Sydney, wishes to take charge of two or more children. To any who may have been deprived of either parent, or who from other circumstances may require to be placed in a stranger's family, this would be found a most comfortable home. The advertiser has had considerable experience among children, and will take charge of them at any age, from one year upwards. Dr. Wallace and A. B. Spark, Esq., have kindly undertaken to answer any enquiries. 9499

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from a sheep station of Mr. T. H. Mate, on the Tarcutter Creek, by a man named Curry.

Description:—

About five feet eight inches; black hair, swarthy complexion, thin features, has a scar on the cheek, reaching from the nose to the ear.

Bay horse, fourteen hands high, branded £L on near shoulder, saddle, bridle, new saddle-bags, with wearing apparel and money.

The above reward will be paid on apprehension, and £1 for recovery of the horse.

THOMAS H. MATE, Murrumbidgee.

Tarcutta, June 4. 9495

ONE POUND REWARD.

STRAYED from my Paddock, five head of Horses, three branded ☩ on the off shoulder, one brown Filly, branded D on the near shoulder, and one iron grey Filly, unbranded. Whoever will give any information that may lead to the recovery of the same horses will receive one pound reward.

VINCENT HOWELL, Windsor Road.

June 7. 9497

ONE POUND REWARD.

THE person who, *by mistake*, took the cedar box from my office yesterday, will receive the above reward on his restoring the contents, consisting of bills, orders, and memoranda, of no value to any one but the undersigned.

JAMES ROBERTS.

Bank of Australia Buildings, June 8. 9512

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speech of the Honorable F. Scott, on the Address to the Queen.

Mr. Scott remarked, that the honorable member who had just addressed the House had made a clever speech in opposition to the vote which he had announced his intention to give; but, much as he admired the honorable gentleman's ability, he confessed he would rather have had his vote than his speech. He (Mr. Scott) concurred in all that had been stated relative to the unsatisfactory position of our foreign relations, and thought that in such a state of things economy might be practised by withdrawing some of our ambassadors, or retrenching their expenses. As regarded the colonies, the House expected that the gentlemen who presided over that department in that assembly would explain the absence of all allusion to them in the Royal speech. The whole of our colonial system was vicious, and that was attributable to the circumstance of their being placed under the control of a sort of Star Chamber in Downing-street. The local assemblies were so restricted as to have only the right of complaint, without the power of redress. It would seem that for a colony to obtain a representative system it was necessary that there should be rebellion on its part, and payment of £2,000,000 on ours. That had been the case in Canada, and was likely to happen at the Cape, though it appeared that the artificers in the workshop at Downing-street were mistaken in supposing that the constitution which suited the latitude of Quebec was adapted to that of Cape Town. The mal-administration of the colonies had caused a dismemberment of the empire eighty years ago, and a similar result might be apprehended now, unless a change were to take place. It was necessary that the colonies should be secured against the vagaries of the Colonial Office, and admitted to the advantage of good government. (Hear.)

THE PAST YEAR.

(From the Spectator.)

In 1848 closes one of the most wonderful years in the annals of the world—to be followed by no ordinary year in 1849: 1848 was not a year of conclusions; everything has been let loose in Europe, nothing settled; and to 1849 is handed over the labour of settling—what it can.

Paris, the capital of revolution, began the year with Louis Philippe and M. Guizot: in February the Napoleon of Peace underwent a political metempsychosis into "Mr. Smith"—fled from the national questions that he could not solve; "no son of his succeeding." In February, from the meat-covers of a suppressed seditious dinner exploded the great revolution, unforeseen even by its instruments; and the reign of the post-"gent" Government under Lamartine and Ledru Rollin possessed its brief authority. The bloody supplement of June called the soldier Cavaignac to power: but France wanted a more imposing chief than he would consent to be, and a Napoleon Buonaparte, the second of that name, is installed President of the Republic by the suffrages of the people. As "President"—so says the constitution—President of most imperial stamp. His ministers address him with sychophantic allusions to his Napoleonic extraction, and dwell with iteration on the memories of the Empire: their official language glows with the purple light of those regretted days. He appoints his uncle, once a king of Westphalia, to be Governor of the Invalides, and his cousin ambassador to England. His Ministers assume the attitude and tone of a "strong Government"—Odilon Barrot makes that his chief profession. The President appoints General Changarnier to the sole command of the immense garrison of Paris and its National Guards. Louis Napoleon reviews the troops of Paris, and wins all hearts by the royal grace of his demeanour—by bowing to the statue of his illustrious relative de funct, by bowing to the captains of the National Guard: the whole multitude is in a ferment of loyalty, some positively shedding tears as if he had been a genuine king!—for kings, like onions, much excite the lachrymal gland. Such is the bearing of the President of the Republic, fourth in the series of French rulers for 1848, and author of a pamphlet on the organization of industrial colonies. In the decree appointing King Jerome to his new post at the Invalides, allusion is made to "the cruel day of Waterloo:" what does that signify? Is President Bonaparte going to make the attempt to regain that battle? "Waterloo," "organization of labour," "Prince-Citizen-President," "vive l'Empereur," "re-establishment of order," "a strong Government," "the Army of the Alps,"—how many questions are handed over to the councils of 1849! The Prince-President, "ce beau garçon!" is a bachelor.

Prussia began with the little constitution that had been twenty years brewing; she ends in 1848 with Frederick William's last exercise in constitution-writing,—showing vast progress in that promising (though not always performing) scholar. But the praiseworthy student of clinical statesmanship has not yet learned how to live at ease in his own capital: his Constituent Assembly is dissolved, and its duties are transferred to a quasi-Constituent Diet in 1849, which is to revise the transactions of 1848.

To 1848 belongs that anomalous and not geographical expression "Germany." The infant year knew nothing of that "Federal State"; one summer reigned the Regent John and his Ministers in Frankfort; by Christmas his court has sunk to the estate of a Twelfth-day sport, and the universal question is *what* is to be the Germany of 1849? who its ruler? what his title?—a Prussianized Germany, with Emperor Frederick William; or a twin Germany, under Frederick William and Maximilian, Austria holding aloof; or no Germany at all? and then what is to become of Schleswig-Holstein? of the Rhine Provinces? of Polish Posen? of the minor German States, revolutionized but not consolidated?

Austria began 1848 with Ferdinand and Metternich; she ends it—after many a revolution, now here now there, in Prague, in Pesth, in Vienna—with Francis Joseph and Stadion. The old empire was nearly finished; but it has turned over a new leaf, talks of constitution and consolidation, and has some projects of regeneration, to be developed in 1849; that is, when Hungary, which defies its "King" à l'outrance, shall have been effectively conquered, and merged in the Empire. The Austrian question is transferred for the nonce to Hungary; and this week, after long delays, we see Windischgrätz concentrating an army of 100,000 men on Buda. According to the present appearance, the kingdom, which has maintained its individuality through trouble and danger from all quarters for something like a thousand years, is now completing the last year of its separate existence; its national history is to cease, and in the next year it is to be degraded to the rank of a province. That done (no small enterprise!) the Austrian empire is to be settled generally. Jellachich, the new creation of 1848, has done his service this year: next year Austria will have to pay him and his Sclaves,—a bargain as yet undefined. Then the Prague question must be solved, and the Lombardo-Venetian question. Another also will press for settlement: the young Emperor is a bachelor. What an opportunity for our matchmaking Viscount! Cæsar Cœlebs!

Pursue him, P., pursue him with a bride.

Italy began the year with the status quo as regards Austria, and a pleasing excitement in Rome caused by the Liberalism of its popular Pope: Austria has since been all but driven out, and has all but resumed her position; the popular pope is a fugitive in the dominions of anti-popular Naples. The question of 1848 was the expulsion of Austria and the formation of an "Italian League" between the Princes: the League has come to nothing, and Austria is not yet expelled nor bought off; and this week comes intelligence of a new movement for 1849—the convening of an Italian Constituent Assembly.

Other countries pass the change of year with less strikingly critical circumstances. Spain, indeed, does not yet know whether Isabella is a political and final necessity—whether the balance of virtue lies with Louis Philippe, Christina, or Palmerston—the balance of prowess with Espartero, Narvaez, or Cabrera—the succession with the Carlist branch or the Orleans line. The news of the week announces a formidable international question between the Spanish Government and the *Morning Post*, in which our sad but spirited contemporary has claimed the support of Lord Palmerston. However, there is nothing very urgent in the state of Spain. Portugal is not more anarchical than it is wont to be. Switzerland has had no revolution in 1848! To the North, Belgium is stable, Holland reforming, Sweden patient, Denmark loyal; and Russia continues to wait.

Turning Westward, we see Mexico shrinking in power and size, while the great Anglo-American Union swells. Polk, the home-keeping war President of 1848, gives place to Taylor, the conqueror of Mexico and peace President for 1849. But the novelty, of which every week brings fresh and more wonderful stories—this week like the others—is the great gold-bed of California. The province wrung from Mexico is a veritable Eldorado—formidably rich in its auriferous soil, formidably attractive for the shoals that flock to it. Already we see fears expressed that the new acquisition may not increase either the virtue or the welfare of the Republic. Nay, a hostile prophet might at once venture to pronounce the gift a judgment on the Model Republicans, for their arrogance, their money-grasping, and their bad faith.

Our dependencies; a world of little wars and Colonial Office squabbles for 1848—a dubious but eventful sequel for 1849. This week we see that Sir Harry Smith, who had just been finishing one of the little Border wars of the Cape colony, has been cajoling the Aborigines by talking down to their understanding, in the childish dialect which untutored minds adopt toward babies, foreigners, and savages; and he thinks that the exchange of puerilities has consolidated the Border relations of the two races! Scarcely a week, down to the very last of the year, but contributes its official buffoonery to the facetiæ of our Colonial history.

At home, after this trying year for Europe and Lord John, we are rubbing on quietly enough. The year began with Queen Victoria and ends with the same Most Excellent Majesty: our Sovereign lady surveys the portents of 1849 with no anxiety, and does not think it necessary to keep on calculating the chances for and against the succession of her Prince Edward. Prince Albert continues to transact business at Somerset House, to register charming little candidates for the succession of the throne, to preside at the Commission of the Fine Arts, to inspect the "progress" of the Houses of Parliament, and pursue other perennial avocations, with the placid perseverance of a man who sees a long and tranquil life before him. The year ends with less ferment than it opened with; though there is quite enough of stir to quiet all apprehension that 1849 will be a dull year. In January last, "the People's Charter" was a living thing, the "Monster Petition" an unborn giant; the Monster Petition proved a monstrous abortion, diligently to be forgotten by its parents; the Charter was imprudently exposed on the 10th of April, trampled under foot by its friends, and made a cripple. The year is out, and Widow M'Cormack's garden is still the sole battle-field of the great Irish confederation: the utter disruption of that malignant and paltry conspiracy furnishes one of the few instances of effectual settlement in this year: if the Confederation is not settled nothing is. Perhaps you will reply, "the far larger humbug Repeal?" True; we had forgotten that ancient nonsense. It was continued, if we remember rightly, by one John O'Connell, a relative of the deceased Daniel; but we have a faint impression that the man was made an exciseman, or expected to be made an exciseman, but wasn't; for we have quite lost sight of him.

Ireland does not benefit either from organised agitation or from poor-relief: she can feed neither patriots nor paupers, nor landlords, nor anything but discontent and misery. As Christmas drew near, instances multiplied where the whole rental of the land was absorbed by poor-rates, or "arrears" of rent; with others in which the land was actually deserted, from the want of power to fulfil its liabilities. The question of the Poor-law, its applicability and practicability, revives, with this peculiarity for the future—that the available resources of Ireland are in a state of manifest exhaustion. A great movement is getting up to revise the Poor-law with reference to the area of rating; the object being to engage the interest of each proprietor to keep down pauperism on his own estate: what with? Others talk of providing for the paupers who invade any township from without by a general rate: who to pay it? The question for 1849 is, shall the redundant Irish be helped to emigrate, or shall all Ireland's paupers be maintained by England?

We have already mentioned other materials for the next annual volume of our history,—the "Financial Reform" movement devised to occupy the skeleton "Association" which established itself on Corn-law Repeal, the colonization movement, &c. &c. Any body in this country must needs know the coming year ahead of trouble and danger. It is the Ministry. The last year was rubbed through, but it was a work of difficulty, and has left its mark on delicate constitutions.

Electricity *vice* Steam.—Since the discovery by Œrsted of the magnetic power imparted to bars of iron by an electric current traversing copper wire coiled around them, numerous attempts have been made, with various degrees of success, to move machinery by the enormous force which we have thus at our command. The most remarkable experiments are those of Prof. Jacobi, who, in 1838 and 1839, succeeded in propelling a boat upon the Neva at the rate of four miles an hour. At this time an engine is in process of construction in London, under the direction of Mr. Hjorth, a countryman of the great discoverer of electro-magnetism, which the patentee supposes will give a power equal to five horses. We have seen the model, which certainly embraces many new features that promise to render the application more effective than it has been hitherto. One of the electro-magnets made for the large engine, in a recent trial, supported nearly 5000 lb., and its attractive force at one-eighth of an inch was equal to nearly 1500 lb. As the force can be multiplied without limit, the question is reduced entirely to one of economy and convenience.—*Athenæum*

A Queer Proposition.—Amongst the papers distributed on Saturday in the French Assembly was a proportion presented by M. Antoine, tending to abolish the duty on potable liquors, salt, and tobacco, and to subtitute for them the following direct taxes:—Whoever wears a cloth coat such as is used in full dress, and not a blouse like workmen, should pay 100f. a year. As it was calculated that 1,000,000 persons would be found in France determined to wear dress coat, this tax was to bring into the Treasury 100,000,000f. Whoever wears a hat in place of a *casquette*, or cap, like a workman, should pay 20f. a year, which, at the rate of 5,000,000 hats worn, would give 100,000,000f. more. Whoever wears a frock coat should pay 5f. a year, which, at the rate of 5,000,000 of wearers, would give 25,000,000f.—in all, according to M. Antoine, 225,000,000f.

RECEIPT AND APPROPRIATION OF THE GENERAL REVENUE.

ABSTRACT of the REVENNE of the COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, (exclusively of the Crown Revenues) and of its APPROPRIATION, for the Year 1848.

RECEIPTS.	Arrears of Previous Years.	Revenue of the Current Year.	Amount under each head.	Totals.
TAXES, DUTIES, RATES, AND IMPOSTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs—				
Duties on Spirits Imported	10 3 0	63,841 10 2	91,901 8 5	172,423 3 5
Duties on Spirits Imported, Port Phillip	557 10 10	27,492 4 5		
Duties on Tobacco Imported	......	36,089 15 3	53,700 19 4	
Ditto, Port Phillip	248 8 0	17,362 16 1		
Ad valorem Duties on Foreign Goods Imported ...... £18,985 11 4 *Less*—Drawbacks and other Duties refunded 2,175 3 4	......	16,810 8 0	24,075 16 5	
Ad valorem Duties on Foreign Goods Imported, Port Phillip ...... 7,337 19 1 *Less*—Drawbacks and other Duties returned...... 72 10 8	118 0 10	7,147 7 7		
Dues on the Entry and Clearance of Vessels	22 0 0	785 15 6	1,426 3 0	
Ditto, Port Phillip	27 10 0	590 17 6		
Light House Dues	......	890 0 2	1,318 16 3	
Ditto, Port Phillip	......	428 16 1		
Duties on Spirits Distilled in the Colony	......	9,231 15 6	9,231 15 6	9,231 15 6
Post Office Collections	2,565 15 11	11,892 13 4	14,458 9 3	20,712 13 1
Ditto, Port Phillip	582 9 7	5,671 14 3	6,254 3 10	
Auction Duty .... £3,249 1 7 *Less*—Amount refunded 143 3 0	397 2 1	2,708 16 6	3,105 18 7	4,278 17 7
Auction Duty, Port Phillip	228 10 8	944 8 4	1,172 19 0	
Licenses to Auctioneers .... £587 11 9 *Less*—Amount refunded 17 14 8	......	569 17 1	569 17 1	815 2 1
Licenses to Auctioneers, Port Phillip	......	245 5 0	245 5 0	
Licenses to Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors.... £22,999 12 4 *Less*—Amount refunded 20 4 0	......	22,979 8 4	30,727 5 2	34,137 5 2
Licenses to Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors, Port Phillip	......	7,747 16 10		
Collected by the Clerks of Petty Sessions for Night Licenses to Publicans, and for Billiard Tables	200 0 0	2,240 0 0	3,410 0 0	
Ditto, Port Phillip	......	970 0 0		
Licenses to Distillers and Rectifiers	......	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0
Licenses to Hawkers and Pedlers	7 0 0	257 0 0	354 0 0	354 0 0
Ditto, Port Phillip	......	90 0 0		
Rents of Tolls and Ferries	416 10 0	3,555 10 4	3,972 0 4	3,972 0 4
Rents of Wharfs	101 5 0	1,067 6 5	1,618 11 5	1,618 11 5
Ditto, Port Phillip	37 10 0	412 10 0		
Assessment on Stock by the Commissioners of Crown Lands £14,095 12 4 *Less*—Amount returned 17 5 10	223 13 2	13,854 13 4	14,078 6 6	24,463 9 10
Assessment on Stock by the Commissioners of Crown Lands, Port Phillip .... 10,413 0 0 *Less*—Amount returned 27 16 8	......	10,385 3 4	10,385 3 4	
Collected as Tonnage Duty on Shipping for the support of the Water Police	......	695 5 0	695 5 0	1,033 8 9
Ditto, Port Phillip	......	338 3 9	338 3 9	
	5,743 9 1	267,371 18 1	273,115 7 2	273,115 7 2
FEES AND FINES OF PUBLIC OFFICES.				
Fees,—				
Of the Colonial Secretary's Office	......	407 10 5	407 10 5	574 15 5
Ditto, collected at Port Phillip	......	167 5 0	167 5 0	
Of the Registrar General	......	1,068 13 2	1,068 13 2	1,068 13 2
On the Enrolment of Title Deeds	......	223 10 0	223 10 0	393 15 0
Ditto, at Port Phillip	......	170 5 0	170 5 0	
Of the Port Master's Office	......	742 0 0	742 0 0	924 0 0
Of the Harbour Master's Office, Port Phillip	......	182 0 0	182 0 0	
Of the Office of the Prothonotary and Registrar of the Supreme Court	......	1,767 13 0	1,767 13 0	3,011 0 2
Of the Office of the Deputy Registrar of Port Phillip	......	1,243 7 2	1,243 7 2	
Of the Master in Equity	......	409 9 8	409 9 8	409 9 8
Of the Office of the Curator of Intestate Estates	......	395 3 10	395 3 10	395 3 10
Of the Insolvent Courts .... £782 14 9 *Less*—Amount returned 1 8 0	......	781 6 9	781 6 9	1,019 0 9
Of the Insolvent Courts, Port Phillip	......	237 14 0	237 14 0	
Of the Sheriff's Office	......	1,006 3 0	1,006 3 0	1,319 10 1
Of the Deputy Sheriff's Office, Port Phillip	......	313 7 1	313 7 1	
Of the Courts of Requests	118 8 0	1,460 15 6	1,579 3 6	2,118 11 0
Of the Courts of Requests, Port Phillip	1 0 0	538 7 6	539 7 6	
Of the Courts of Petty Sessions within the Settled Districts	643 15 1	1,095 9 10	1,739 4 11	2,183 0 8
Ditto, Port Phillip	5 2 0	438 13 9	443 15 9	
Of the Courts of Petty Sessions beyond the Settled Districts	64 19 5	168 16 2	233 15 7	319 18 5
Ditto, Port Phillip	15 17 2	70 5 8	86 2 10	
Of the Water Police Court	39 9 6	78 0 6	117 10 0	119 5 10
Ditto, Port Phillip	......	1 15 10	1 15 10	
Fines,—				
Collected by the Sheriff	......	132 10 0	132 10 0	168 5 0
Collected by the Deputy Sheriff, Port Phillip	......	35 15 0	35 15 0	
Collected in the Courts of Petty Sessions within the Settled Districts .... £1,135 0 11 *Less*—Amount refunded 149 0 0	108 16 6	877 4 5	986 0 11	1,162 16 5
Collected in the Courts of Petty Sessions within the Settled Districts, Port Phillip	6 0 0	170 15 6	176 15 6	
Collected in the Courts of Petty Sessions beyond the Settled Districts	79 5 6	317 13 8	396 19 2	538 14 2
Ditto, Port Phillip	37 15 0	104 0 0	141 15 0	
Collected in the Water Police Court	0 10 0	8 3 6	8 13 6	8 13 6
Imposed under the Act of Parliament, 9 and 10 Victoriæ, cap. 104 .... £832 0 0 *Less*—Amount returned 11 0 0	......	821 0 0	821 0 0	834 0 0
Ditto, Port Phillip	......	13 0 0	13 0 0	
	1,120 18 2	15,547 14 11	16,668 13 1	16,668 13 1
INCIDENTAL AND SPECIAL RECEIPTS.				
Proceeds of the Sale of Allotments of Land in the portion of the Government Domain, thrown open for the extension of the city of Sydney	......	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
Proceeds of the Sale of,—				
Cast Horses and Bullocks	......	212 9 5	524 5 5	1,002 16 0
Ditto, Port Phillip	......	311 16 0		
Condemned and Unserviceable Stores	......	192 18 5	242 13 11	
Ditto, Port Phillip	......	49 15 6		
Confiscated Property .... £192 5 4 *Less*—Amount returned 30 2 1	10 6 2	161 17 1	175 7 6	
Confiscated Property, Port Phillip	......	13 4 3		
Unclaimed Property	7 1 6	39 2 2	46 3 8	
Charts and Shipping Reports	......	11 11 0	11 11 0	
Acts of Council and Port Regulations, Port Phillip	......	0 5 6	0 5 6	
Electoral Lists	......	2 9 0	2 9 0	
Crown's Share of Seizures,—				
By the Department of Customs .... £74 15 0 *Less*—Amount returned 28 3 9	46 11 3		153 1 7	178 15 9
By the Inspectors of Distilleries	99 5 8	7 4 8		
By the Department of Customs, at Port Phillip	......	10 1 5	25 14 2	
By the Inspectors of Distilleries, ditto	......	15 12 9		
Receipts,—				
From the Commissariat, for the maintenance of soldiers confined in gaol, under sentence of Courts-Martial	50 19 0	104 15 0	155 14 0	155 14 0
For Arms and Accoutrements lost and destroyed by the Police	......	6 6 0	6 6 0	7 12 0
Ditto, Port Phillip	......	1 6 0	1 6 0	
For Equipments retained by Surveyors, Port Phillip	......	125 10 0	125 10 0	125 10 0
For Supplies to the Superintendent of the Light-house, Cape Otway	......	8 12 2	8 12 2	8 12 2
For Store Rent of Gunpowder, Port Phillip	......	4 19 9	4 19 9	4 19 9
Amount of Unclaimed Balances of the Proceeds of Intestate Estates .... £3,139 12 2 *Less*—Amount returned 169 5 8	......	2,970 6 6	2,970 6 6	2,970 6 6
Surcharges recovered	......	1 16 1	1 16 1	34 5 8
Ditto, Port Phillip	......	32 9 7	32 9 7	
	214 3 7	4,874 8 3	5,088 11 10	5,088 11 10
Total Receipts	7,078 10 10	287,794 [illegible] 9	294,872 12 1	294,872 12 1
Balance of the General Revenue on 31st December, 1847				36,176 19 3¾
Total				£331,049 11 4¾

DISBURSEMENTS.	Arrears of Previous Years.	Expenses of the Current Year.	Amount under each Head.	Totals.
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Establishment of His Excellency the Governor	......	651 11 10	651 11 10	
Legislative Council	......	2,582 3 4	3,025 11 7	
Paid by the Colonial Agent General, (No. 4)	......	443 8 3		
Department of the Registrar-General	......	1,013 17 3	1,013 17 3	
Customs	1,783 7 6	10,962 6 2	12,845 13 8	
Clerk to the Warehouse at the Circular Quay	......	100 0 0		
Customs, Port Phillip	......	6,198 10 3	6,198 10 3	
Department of the Surveyor of Distilleries	0 19 6	1,624 1 3	1,645 0 9	
Ditto, paid at Port Phillip	20 0 0	......		
Post Office	716 5 9	14,641 0 7	22,634 19 7	
Post Office, Port Phillip	283 8 0	6,944 5 3		
Port Master's Department	35 14 8	4,219 16 5	6,514 4 9	
Harbour Master's Department, Port Phillip	1 5 0	2,257 8 8		
Colonial Storekeeper's Department	......	1,117 15 3	1,117 15 3	
Colonial Agent General, (No. 4.)	75 0 0	75 0 0	150 0 0	
	2,916 0 5	52,881 4 6	55,797 4 11	55,797 4 11
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
Colonial Architect's Department	......	1,287 4 5	1,287 4 5	
Department of Public Works, Port Phillip	0 8 0	726 19 10	727 7 10	
Department of the Superintendent of Bridges, Port Phillip	0 7 6	410 9 0	410 16 6	
Public Works and Buildings, (No. 1.)	14 7 1	31,367 19 10	54,518 2 6	
Public Works and Buildings, Port Phillip, (No. 1.)	3 17 0	22,500 7 5		
Paid by the Colonial Agent-General, (No. 4.)	......	631 11 2		
	18 19 7	56,924 11 8	56,943 11 3	56,943 11 3
ORPHAN AND SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENTS.				
Male Orphan School for Protestants	0 7 6	1,462 12 10	1,463 0 4	
Female Orphan School for Protestants	0 5 0	1,258 13 0	1,258 18 0	
Church of England—				
Schools established prior to 1837	......	2,286 5 5	4,041 15 1	
Schools conducted according to the Regulations of September, 1841	......	1,319 8 9		
Schools at Port Phillip, ditto	105 6 11	330 14 0		
Presbyterian—				
Schools conducted according to the Regulations of September, 1841	......	1,691 14 6	1,809 5 10	
Schools at Port Phillip, ditto	20 15 7	96 18 9		
Wesleyan—				
Schools conducted according to the Regulations of September, 1841	......	570 0 0	876 12 9	
Schools at Port Phillip, ditto	74 2 11	232 9 10		
Independent or Congregational—Schools at Port Phillip, ditto	48 2 9	150 19 2	199 1 11	
Roman Catholic—				
Institution for Destitute Roman Catholic Children	......	1,277 7 8	1,277 7 8	
Schools established prior to 1837	......	743 11 9	2,064 3 0	
Schools conducted according to the Regulations of September, 1841	......	1,035 0 0		
Schools at Port Phillip, ditto	53 7 1	232 4 2		
Salary of the Secretary to the Board for the Regulation and Inspection of Denominational Schools	......	150 0 0	509 8 4	
Salary of the Secretary and Expenses of the Board for managing Schools to be conducted under the National System of Education	......	45 12 10		
Paid by the Colonial Agent General, (No. 4)	......	313 15 6		
	302 7 9	13,197 8 2	13,499 15 11	13,499 15 11
MEDICAL ESTABLISHENTS.				
Health Officer and Medical Board	......	325 0 0	325 0 0	
Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek .... £3,702 13 0 *Less*—Amount received for the treatment of free Patients 214 2 3	0 10 0	3,488 0 9	4,535 14 2	
Lunatic Asylum, Melbourne	......	1,047 3 5		
For the support of Free Paupers in the Colonial Hospitals	......	541 18 0	541 18 0	
In aid of the Hospitals at the undermentioned places—sums to an equal amount having been raised by private subscriptions, viz.:—				
Parramatta	......	48 5 8	1,163 16 10	
Bathurst	......	200 0 0		
Goulburn	......	200 0 0		
Windsor	......	189 15 8		
Maitland	......	195 0 0		
Newcastle	......	29 1 9		
Patrick's Plains	......	62 5 11		
Brisbane	......	29 1 10		
Melbourne	......	200 0 0		
Hospital Establishments, Port Phillip	......	331 13 6	331 13 6	
In aid of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary—an equal amount having been raised by private subscriptions	......	763 14 0	763 14 0	
For the maintenance of the Vaccine Institution	......	100 0 0	100 0 0	
	0 10 0	7,751 0 6	7,751 10 6	7,751 10 6
CORONERS.				
Coroners	20 0 3	2,131 18 3	2,151 18 6	
Coroners, Port Phillip	22 9 9	338 12 1	361 1 10	
	42 10 0	2,470 10 4	2,513 0 4	2,513 0 4
POLICE.				
Police, City of Sydney	0 19 3	7,486 0 10	7,999 7 0	
Paid by the Colonial Agent-General (No. 4.)	......	512 6 11		
Police, Melbourne	4 12 6	3,132 6 0	3,136 18 6	
Water Police, Sydney Harbour .... £1,473 19 8 *Less*—Amount contributed by the Commissariat for the year 1847 .... 233 7 2	......	1,240 12 6	1,566 9 4	
Water Police, Port Phillip	0 4 0	325 12 10		
Mounted Police	21 1 6	8,949 16 2	13,097 3 7	
Paid by the Colonial Agent-General (No. 4.)	970 1 8	1,555 7 2		
Mounted Police, Port Phillip	7 7 5	1,593 9 8		
Police within the Settled Districts	64 1 0	20,427 13 7	25,698 8 0	
Paid by the Colonial Agent-General (No. 4.)	......	1,437 18 10		
Police within the Settled Districts, Port Phillip	42 0 3	3,726 14 4		
Police beyond the Settled Districts	376 12 1	8,908 19 7	12,828 11 1	
Paid by the Colonial Agent-Genera. (No. 4.)	438 11 9	387 13 0		
Police beyond the Settled Districts, Port Phillip	212 0 9	2,504 13 11		
Native Police	......	328 0 0	2,923 18 3	
Paid by the Colonial Agent-General (No. 4.)	......	263 0 11		
Native Police, Port Phillip	74 13 6	2,258 3 10		
Conveyance of Prisoners and Escort, by water	77 0 9	527 4 0	1,028 0 9	
Ditto, Port Phillip	16 9 6	407 6 6		
	2,305 15 11	65,973 0 7	68,278 16 6	68,278 16 6
GAOL AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS.				
Gaol, Sydney	1 6 0	3,496 18 9	3,498 4 9	
Gaol, Melbourne	......	2,201 1 5	2,201 1 5	
Gaols, Country Districts	34 11 4	4,099 12 7	4,134 3 11	
Blackheath Stockade	5 11 0	1,670 1 10	1,675 12 10	
Cockatoo Island	......	977 11 9	977 11 9	
	41 8 4	12,445 6 4	12,486 14 8	12,486 14 8
PENSIONS.				
Pension to Lady Forbes, Widow of Sir Francis Forbes, formerly Chief Justice	......	200 0 0	200 0 0	
Pension to Lady Dowling, Widow of Sir James Dowling, formerly Chief Justice; paid by the Colonial Agent General. (N. 4.)	100 0 0	100 0 0	200 0 0	
	100 0 0	300 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Botanic Gardens, Sydney	......	961 17 7	965 9 11	
Paid by the Colonial Agent General. (No. 4.)	......	3 12 4		
Botanic Gardens, Melbourne	1 13 0	369 3 10	370 16 10	
Powder Magazine, Melbourne	......	51 5 0	51 5 0	
In aid of the Colonial Museum	......	300 0 0	300 0 0	
In aid of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts	......	200 0 0	200 0 0	
In aid of the Mechanics' Institution, Melbourne	......	150 0 0	150 0 0	
Government Printing Office .... £1,873 15 5 *Less*—Amount collected by the Accountant, in 1848 1,023 5 7	2 4 0	848 5 10	893 7 3	
Paid by the Colonial Agent General (No. 4)	......	42 17 5		
Paper for Printing; and Stationery for the several Colonial Departments; paid by the Colonial Agent General. (No. 4.)	......	1,239 4 6½	1,239 4 6½	
Newspapers for Record, and for the Secretary of State—Sydney, £41 4s. 6d.—Port Phillip, £48 14s. 3d.	9 9 10	80 8 11	89 18 9	
Furniture for Government House, and for the several Public Offices	163 13 3	870 14 6	1,302 16 0	
Paid by the Colonial Agent-General. (No. 4.)	......	23 14 2		
Furniture for Public Offices, Port Phillip	......	244 14 1		
Lighting the Public Lamps, Sydney	......	125 0 0	125 0 0	
Preparing the Electoral Lists, Sydney	17 7 3	178 1 5	290 4 1	
Ditto, Port Phillip	......	94 15 5		
Expense of the Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Council	0 13 7	488 11 0	531 18 4	
Ditto, Port Phillip	......	42 13 9		
Erecting Pounds, and Allowances to Poundkeepers	9 0 0	43 0 0	52 0 0	
Compiling Meteorological Tables	1 16 6	68 14 0	70 10 6	
Cost of Provisions left at Booby Island, in Torres' Straits, for the relief of Shipwrecked Persons	......	15 11 0	15 11 0	
Cost of Provisions supplied to distressed Seamen at Port Phillip	......	0 16 5	0 16 5	
Commission on the Sale of Allotments of Land, in the Government Domain	......	6 0 0	6 0 0	
Commission on the Sale of Leases of Tolls, Ferries, and Wharfs	13 12 0	104 17 0	118 9 0	
Commission on the Sale of Wharfage Rates, Port Phillip	0 11 3	0 13 1	1 4 4	
Expense of an Auctioneer's *License*, to enable the Sheriff's Bailiff to sell goods taken under execution	......	8 15 0	8 15 0	
Serving Notices of Assessment, and Advertising, Port Phillip	......	246 14 3	246 14 3	
Cost of Powder and other Articles, for firing salutes	......	1 0 1	1 0 1	
Royal Standard for Government House; paid by the Colonial Agent-General (No. 4.)	......	51 19 6	51 19 6	
Nine Sets of Standard Weights and Measures, with Scales and Beams; paid by the Colonial Agent-General (No. 4.)	......	1,137 7 5	1,137 7 5	
	220 0 8	8,000 7 6½	8,220 8 2½	8,220 8 2½
Amount transferred to the Schedules A, B, and C, as authorised by 5 and 6 Victoriæ, cap. 76	......	81,600 0 0	81,600 0 0	81,600 0 0
Total Disbursements £	5,947 12 8	301,543 9 7½	307,491 2 3½	307,491 2 3½
Balance of the General Revenue on 31st December, 1848				23,558 9 1¼
Total				331,049 11 4¾

WILLIAM LITHGOW,
Auditor-General.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 26th May, 1849.

The Notations (1,) (2,) (3,) (4,) are intended as References to the Statements corresponding to each of the Numbers.

REVIEW.

Narrative of an Expedition into Central Australia, performed under the Authority of Her Majesty's Government, during the years 1844, 5, and 6. Together with a notice of the Province of South Australia, in 1847. By Captain Charles Sturt, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., &c., Author of "Two Expeditions into Southern Australia." In two volumes. London: Boone, 1849. pp. xiv. 416., vi. 308, (with an Appendix.)

(Second Notice.)

Mr. Poole, after thirteen days' absence, gave the account of his exploration, which may be thus abridged. The country was at first open, but deficient in water, and one of his horses fell exhausted from heat. The country at fifty miles from the Mount Searle Range became barren, with sandy hills, and apparently continued so without interruption to that range. The sand ridges increased, becoming bare, with only an occasional hakea on the flats; when at about fifteen to eighteen miles from the western range, a sheet of water a mile and a half in length was seen extending in a sandy bed without any visible termination. Another sheet to the south of this was connected with it by a dry channel. The water was brackish, and Mr. Poole thought these lakes might sometimes be dry. He considered them the drainings from the western ranges. This was about 170 miles from the Darling. On this Captain Sturt remarks:—

It was evident from the result of this excursion, and from the high northerly point Mr. Poole had gained, that he had either struck the lower part of the basin of Lake Torrens or some similar feature. It was at the same time, however, clear that the country was not favourable for any attempt to penetrate, since there was no surface water. I felt indeed that it would be imprudent to venture with heavily loaded drays into such a country; but although I found a westerly course as yet closed upon me, I still hoped that we should find larger waters in the north-west interior, from the fact of the immense number of bitterns, cranes, and other aquatic birds, the party flushed in the neighbourhood of the lakes. Whence could these birds (more numerous at this point than we ever afterwards saw them) have come from? To what quarter do they go? They do not frequent the Murray or the Darling in such numbers, neither do they frequent the southern portion of the coast. If then they are not to be found in these localities, what waters do they inhabit in the interior?

The heat at this time (4th December) was excessive,—

The heat had now become excessive, the thermometer seldom falling under 96°, and rising to 112° and 125° in the shade. The surface of the ground never cooled, and it was with difficulty that we retained any stones in our hands that had been exposed to the sun; still we had not as yet experienced a hot wind. The existing heat was caused by its radiation from the earth's surface and the intensity of the solar rays.

The horses Mr. Poole had out with him had suffered a good deal, and considering that if the country should continue as heretofore, and we should be obliged to hunt incessantly for water, we should require relays, I thought it advisable to do away with the horse team, as the consumption of provisions now enabled me to divide the load the horses had drawn equally amongst the bullocks. We finished the base line on the 7th, and I was glad to find that it was of sufficient length to ensure a favourable result, it being rather more than ten miles.

All drainage in the creek had now ceased, and we were therefore dependent on the water in the gully, which, although invaluable as a present supply, would soon have been exhausted, where our total consumption could not have been less than from 1000 or 1100 gallons a day, for the horses and bullocks drank a fearful quantity. Had Flood been unsuccessful in the object of his journey, therefore, I should in the course of a few days have been obliged to fall back, but he returned on the 7th, bringing news that he had found a beautiful little creek, in which there were long deep water-holes shaded by gum-trees, with an abundance of grass in its neighbourhood. This creek he said was about forty miles in advance, but there was no water between us and it. He also confirmed an impression I had had on my mind from our first crossing the Barrier Range, that it would not continue to any great distance northwards; Flood said that from what he could observe the hills appeared to be gradually declining, as if they would soon terminate. He saw three native women at the creek, but did not approach them, thinking it better not to excite their alarm. These were the first natives we had seen on the western side of the hills.

An excursion to the eastward to examine the country towards the Darling exhibited grassy plains, dry lagoons, loose soil, and dense brushes of pine, in which the heat was fearful. Mount Lyell was here seen at five miles distance to be a naked and desolate mountain, without a blade of vegetation except on its summit where there were a few casurine pines, however, growing in its ravines, and its base lined with scrub.

I still however hoped that from the top we should see some creek or other, but in this expectation we were also disappointed. The same kind of dark and gloomy brush extended for miles all round, nor could we either with the eye or the telescope discover any change. Again to the eastward there were distant ranges, but no prominent hill or mountain to be seen. One dense forest lay between us and them, within which I could not hope to find water, and as we had been without from the time we left the little creek in the ranges near the camp, I determined on retracing my steps, my object in this journey having been fully gratified by the results. The country through which we had passed was barren enough, but that towards the Darling was still worse. I should, however, have pushed on to Mount Babbage, which loomed large and bore a little to the eastward of north; but I did not see that I should gain anything by prolonging my journey. We were now about fifty-six miles from the camp, and there was little likelihood of our finding any water on our way back; when we descended from the hill, therefore, I pressed into the pine forest, as far as I could, and then halted. On the following morning we crossed the plains more to the north than we had before done. About eleven A.M. we struck a creek and startled a native dog in its bed, which ran along the bank. In following this animal we stumbled on a pool of water, and stopped to breakfast. Wishing to examine the country there as far to the north as possible on my way back I passed over the northern extremity of the ranges. They there appeared gradually to terminate, and a broad belt of pine scrub from the westward stretched across the country, below me, to the east, until it joined the forest, through a lower part of which we had penetrated to Mount Lyell; but beyond this scrub nothing was to be seen. On my return to the camp I examined the drays, and found that the hot weather had had a tremendous effect on the wheels; the felloes had shrunk greatly, and the tyres of all were loose. I therefore had them wedged and put into serviceable condition.

The heat at this period was every day increasing, and it blew violently from whatever point of the compass the wind came.

The comet of 1844 was first seen on 17th December. Leichhardt first noticed it in his journey to Port Essington on the 28th. About this period Captain Sturt says the heat was almost unbearable; the thermometer every day rose to 112° or 116° in the shade, and in the direct rays of the sun from 140° to 150°.

So great was the heat, that the bullocks never quitted the shade of the trees during the day, and the horses perspired *from their exertions to get rid of the mosquitoes.* On the 22nd the natives fired the hills to the north of us, and thus added to the heat of the atmosphere, and filled the air with smoke.

At 7 A.M. on the morning of that day the thermometer stood at 97°; at noon it had risen 10°, and at three P.M., the hottest period of the day, it rose to 118° in the shade. The wind was generally from the E.S.E., but it drew round with the sun, and blew fresh from the north at mid-day, moderating to a dead calm at sunset, or with light airs from the west. A deep purple hue was on the horizon every morning and evening, opposite to the rising and setting sun, and was a sure indication of excessive heat.

A fact incidentally stated gives us a clue as to the point of radiation from which the hot winds come towards Sydney; and also a hint as to the character of the country throughout which Kennedy traced the Warrego till it was lost, proving by additional evidence that the Darling is actually in the desert.

On the 28th December, after terrifically hot weather, which we learn from various statements came from N.E., the wind suddenly flew round to the south at two A.M. At the same time a furious hot wind from N.W. was as suddenly succeeded by a south gale at six P.M. in the county of Cumberland. On the same day Leichhardt crossing Albinia Downs in lat. 24·25 S. near 149° E. long., had an equally violent hot wind from S.W.

Now the junction of lines from those directions will be found about the termination of the Warrego, or in the parallel of 28° S. where Sir John Barrow and others fancied there would be found a *range of* high mountains. Kennedy's discoveries and these facts show us that the country between the Balonne and the N.W. beyond the Victoria is a desert. Captain Sturt distinctly states that the N.E. was the hot wind quarter in the hilly region west of the Darling, and that in winter the same point was the source of cold winds; similarly, on the eastern coast in the S.E. the N.W. quarter supplies hot winds in summer, and cold in winter; the cause being in the latter, in all probability, the evaporation from surface rain water, which occasionally produces extensive inundations in that depressed desert region.

Thus ended the year 1844. The commencement of 1845 was attended by heat of even greater intensity.

In speaking to Mr. Browne of the intense heat to which we had been exposed in the pine forest, he told me that the day had not been very hot with them, the thermometer not having risen above 94° at two P.M.

The drays reached the creek at three A.M. on the morning of the 2nd, both men and cattle fairly worn out. I had hoped they would have arrived earlier, but the men assured me that shortly after I left them the heat was so great they could hardly move onwards. The ground became so heated that the bullocks pawed it to get to a cold bottom, every time they stopped to rest. The upper leathers of Mack's shoes were burnt as if by fire, and Lewis's back was sadly blistered. The dogs lost the skin off the soles of their feet, and poor Fingall, one of our best, perished on the road.

Amidst all the sufferings of the other animals, the sheep thrived exceedingly well under Tampawang's charge, who was a capital shepherd. Their fleeces were as white as snow, and some of them were exceedingly fat.

Flood's Creek, to the northward of the Barrier Range, was the scene of this adventure. Whilst there, many birds frequented the place:—

The most numerous were the new pigeon and the black-shouldered hawk; but there was a shrike that frequented the creeks which I should have noticed before. This bird was about the size of a thrush, but had the large head and straight-hooked bill of its species; in colour it was a dirty brownish black, with a white bar across the wings. Whilst we were staying at Flood's Creek, one of these birds frequented the camp every morning, intimating his presence by a shrill whistle, and would remain for an hour trying to catch the tunes the men whistled to him. His notes were clear, loud, metallic, and yet soft; their variety was astonishing, and his powers of imitation wonderful; there was not a bird of the forest that he did not imitate so exactly as to deceive. I would on no account allow this songster to be disturbed, and the consequence was, that his rich note was the first thing heard at dawn of day during the greater part of our residence in that neighbourhood.

Beyond Flood's Creek, which runs to the west, is another called Burr Creek, which runs to the east, and is lost amidst the plain. Beyond this are hills called Grey's Range, composed of indurated or compact quartz. They were flat-topped hills, similar to those figured by Flinders, King, and others; some detached from the main group, were not more than one-third of a mile long, less than two-thirds of a mile broad, and between 300 and 400 feet high. These were perfectly level, with sides declining at an angle of 45°.

The main group as we now saw it appeared to consist of a number of projecting points, connected by semicircular sweeps of greater or less depth. There was no vegetation on the sides either of the detached hills or the projecting points, but they consisted of a compact white quartz, that had been split by solar heat into innumerable fragments in the form of parallelograms. Vast heaps of these laid at the base of the hills, and resembled the ruins of a town, the edifices of which had been shaken to pieces by an earthquake, and on a closer examination it appeared to me that a portion of the rock thus scaled off periodically. We approached these hills by a gradual ascent, over ground exceedingly stony in places; but as we neared them it became less so, the soil being a decomposition of the geological structure of the hills. It was covered with a long kind of grass in tufts, but growing closer together than usual. There were bare patches of fine blistered soil, that had as it were been raised into small hillocks, and on these, rounded particles, or stools if I may so call them, of gypsum rested, oval or round, but varying in diameter from three to ten inches or more. These stools were perfectly flat and transparent, the upper surface smooth, but in the centre of the under surface a pointed projection, like that in a bull's eye in window glass, was buried in the ground, as if the gypsum was in process of formation.

They were, in fact, wholly different in formation from hills in general. To the westward there was a low, depressed tract, with an unbroken horizon and a gloomy scrub. Southwards the country was exceedingly broken, hilly, and confused; but there was a line of hills bounding this rugged region to the eastward, and immediately beyond that range were the plains I had crossed in going to Mount Lyell. From the point on which we stood there were numerous other projecting points, similar to those of the headlands in the channel, falling outwards at an angle of 55°, as if they had crumbled down from perpendicular precipices. The faces of these points were of a dirty white, without any vegetation growing on them; they fell back in semicircular sweeps, and the ground behind sloped abruptly down to the plains. The ranges were all flat-topped and devoid of timber, but the vegetation resembled that of the country at their base, and the fragments of rock scattered over them were similar: that is to say, milky quartz, wood opal, granite, and other rocks, (none of which occurred in the stratification of these ranges) were to be found on their summits as on the plains, and in equal proportion as if the whole country had once been perfectly level, and that the hills had been forced up. Such indeed was the impression upon Mr. Poole's mind, when he returned to me from having visited these ranges. "They appear," he remarked, "to have been raised from the plains, so similar in every respect are their tops to the district below." Our eyes wandered over an immense expanse of country to the south, and we were enabled to take bearings of many of the hills near the camp, although there was some uncertainty in our recognition of them at the distance of 40 miles.

Immediately to the left there were five remarkable conical hills. These we successively passed, and then entered a narrow, short valley, between the last of these cones and the hill we were about to ascend. The ground was covered with fragments of indurated quartz (of which the whole group was composed), in parallelograms of different dimensions. The scene was like that of a city whose structures had been shaken to pieces by an earthquake—one of ruin and desolation. The faces of the hills, both here and in other parts of the group, were cracked by solar heat, *and thus the rock was scaling off.* We were here obliged to dismount and walk. The day being insufferably hot, it was no pleasant task to climb under such exposure to an elevation of nearly 500 feet. We had *frequently* to take breath during our ascent, and reached the summit of the hill somewhat exhausted.

I must confess that they looked to me as if they had been so many small islands off the point of a larger one. They rose in detached groups from the midst of the plains, as such islands from the midst of the sea, and their aspect altogether bore such a striking resemblance to many of the flat topped islands round the Australian continent described by other travellers, that I could not but think they had once been similarly situated.

The base of these hills was a perfect desert; sandy flats and ridges of sand succeeded each other like waves of the sea. The latter were covered with spinifex; the former with salsolaceous plants. There were no pine trees, but the brush was acacia, casuarina, and hakea in bushes, not more than the height of a man, with leaves only at the extremity of the branches, the rest being withered by heat. The flats were furrowed by water, with bare patches of red soil; and, with the exception of flossy grass, nothing occurred but rhagodia and atriplex. This was about 29·43 S., and 141·14 E. In this dreadful country the heat, on the 21st January, was 131° in the shade, and 154° in the direct rays of the sun.

In 28·43 S., 141·4·30 E., the country was infinitely worse—"perfectly impracticable."

The geological formation was such as I have already described—a compact quartz of a dirty white. Of this adamantine rock all the hills were now composed.

A remarkable feature in the geology of the hills we had recently visited was, as I have remarked, that they were covered with the same productions, and the same stones as the plains below, of which they seemed to have formed a part. Milky quartz was scattered over them, although no similar formation was visible; of manganese, basalt, and ironstone, with other substances, there were, now no indications. None of these fragments had been rounded by attrition, but still retained their sharp edges, and seemed to be little changed by time.

Mr. Poole, in the course of his journey, discovered a spot called the Depôt Glen, in which there appeared to be an inexhaustible supply of water. In this spot the tents were pitched, on 27th January, 1845, and were not struck till 17th July following. Its position is in 29·40·14 S., 141·30·41 E.

This glen occurs in the midst of highly inclined schistose rocks traversed by quartz, and is surrounded by a barren desert covered with stones or salsolaceous herbage, stony plains, and sandy undulations. Yet in the glen there was a vegetation of a certain kind, and vigorous withal. Captain Sturt says:—

This ruinous detention paralyzed the efforts and enervated the strength of the expedition, by constitutionally affecting both the men and animals, and depriving them of the elasticity and energy with which they commenced their labours. It was not, however, until after we had run down every creek in our neighbourhood, and had traversed the country in every direction, that the truth flashed across my mind, and it became evident to me that we were locked up in the desolate and heated region into which we had penetrated, as effectually as if we had wintered at the Pole. It was long indeed ere I could bring myself to believe that so great a misfortune had overtaken us, but so it was. Providence had, in its all-wise purposes, guided us to the only spot in that wide-spread desert, where our wants could have been permanently supplied, but had there stayed our further progress into a region that almost appears to be forbidden ground. The immediate effect, however, of our arrival at the Depôt, was to relieve my mind from anxiety as to the safety of the party.

Here the men were attacked by rheumatism, and Captain Sturt by scurvy. In one of the excursions from this spot, a curious circumstance was noticed.

The morning we started to pay a visit to the blacks, was more than usually oppressive even at daybreak, and about nine it blew a hot wind from the N.E. As we rode across the stony plain lying between us and the hills, the heated and parching blasts that came upon us were more than we could bear. We were in the centre of the plain, when Mr. Browne drew my attention to a number of small black specks in the upper air. These spots increasing momentarily in size, were evidently approaching us rapidly. In an incredibly short time we were surrounded by several hundreds of the common kite, stooping down to within a few feet of us, and then turning away, after having eyed us steadily. Several approached us so closely, that they threw themselves back to avoid contact, opening their beaks and spreading out their talons. The long flight of these birds, reaching from the ground into the heavens, put me strongly in mind of one of Martin's beautiful designs, in which he produces the effect of distance by a multitude of objects gradually vanishing from the view. Whatever the reader may think, these birds had a most formidable aspect, and were too numerous for us to have overpowered if they had really attacked us. That they came down to see what unusual object was wandering across the lonely deserts over which they soar, in the hope of prey, there can be no doubt; but seeing that we were likely to prove formidable antagonists, they wheeled from us in extensive sweeps, and were soon lost to view in the lofty region from whence they had descended.

Mr. Jukes mentions the abundance of hawks in one of the islands on the east coast during the voyage of the Fly. What renders the present occurrence so singular, is the heat of the atmosphere. Whence could these kites have come? How could they exist? Could the atmosphere be as hot and rarified in the upper air from which they descended? These questions are unanswered.

Different excursions were made from the Depôt. The desert traversed is described as "terrible," in going to the northward.

On 11th February, we read:—

A little before noon the wind shifted to the N.E.; I had at this time stopped to rest the horse, but we immediately experienced a change of temperature, and the *thermometer* which stood at 81° rose before we again started to 93°, and at half past three had attained 119°. We were then in one of the most gloomy regions that man ever traversed. The stillness of death *reigned around us, no living creature was to be heard*; nothing visible inhabited that dreary desert but the ant, even the fly shunned it, and yet its yielding surface was marked all over with the tracks of native dogs.

On the 13th the travellers reached 28·9 or thereabouts.

The country still continued unchanged, sand and spinifex were the universal covering of the land, and only round the edges of the little flats were a few stunted shrubs to be seen. It was marvellous to me that such a country should extend to so great a distance without any change. I could at no time see beyond a mile in any direction. Several flights of parrots flew over our heads to the north-west, at such an elevation as led me to suppose they would not pitch near us; but not a bird of any kind did we see in the desert itself. The day being exceedingly hot, I stopped at one, rather from necessity than inclination, having travelled 12 or 14 miles. Both Joseph and myself had walked the whole way, and our legs were full of the *sharp ends of the spinifex*, but it was more in mercy to poor Punch than to ourselves that I pulled up, and held a consultation with Joseph as to the prudence of taking the cart any further, when it was decided that our doing so would infallibly lead to Punch's destruction.

Beyond this point, taking the exhausted horse from the cart, Captain Sturt rode him without a saddle a few miles further. He give this account of his ride.

We crossed sand ridge after sand ridge only to meet disappointment, and I had just decided on turning, when we saw at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from us, a little rounded hill some few feet higher than any we had ascended. It was to little purpose, however, that we extended our ramble to it. At about a mile from where we left the cart, we had crossed two or three small plains, if pieces of ground not a quarter of a mile long might be so termed, on which rhagodia bushes were growing, and I had hoped that this trifling change would have led to a greater, but as I have stated such did not prove to be the case. From the top of the little hill to which we walked (and from which we could see to a distance of six or eight miles, but it was difficult to judge how far the distant horizon was from us) there was no apparent change, but the brush in the distance was darker than that nearer to us, as if plains succeeded the sandy desert we had passed over. The whole landscape, however, was one of the most gloomy character, and I found myself obliged to turn from it in disappointment. As far as I could judge we passed about a mile beyond the 28th parallel. Our longitude by account only being 141 18 E. The boiling point of water was 211·75–100.

The point attained was about 30 miles south-west of the eastern end of Cooper's Creek, discovered nine months afterwards.

On the 17th February, Captain Sturt started to the westward. He could not go to the eastward owing to want of water there. Following the creek through a sandy barren tract, where however natives resort for the sake of the seeds of "*panicum lævinode*," growing thereon, they experienced such heat that they could not bear their feet in the stirrups; where, however, they had no moisture on their skin, but violent headaches distressed them.

Continuing this journey, hills of sand, thirty feet high, the red soil of the Darling, water-worn gutters, and signs of floods met the sight; but they found also a tract about eight miles in circumference covered with grass and graced by ornamental trees, a perfect park. Here the creek exhausted itself.

On reaching the southern extremity of the plain, we crossed a broad bare channel, having a row of gum-trees on either side, and ascending a continuation of the clay bank, at once found ourselves in the scrub and amidst barrenness again; and at less than a mile on a north-west course, beheld the sand ridges once more rising before us. I continued on this course, however, for eight miles, when I turned to the north-east, in order to cut any watercourse that might be in that direction, and to assure myself of the failure of the creek. After riding for five miles, I turned to the south, with the intention of ascending a sand hill at some distance, that swept the horizon in a semicircular form, and was much higher than any others. Mr. Poole had informed that he noticed a similar bank just before he made Lake Torrens, and I was anxious to see if it had any similar basin from my view; but it did not. Sand hills of a similar kind succeeded it to the westward, but there was no change of country. Although we had travelled many miles, yet the zigzag course we had taken had been such that at this point we were not more than sixteen miles from the pools we had left in the morning; and as the day had been intolerably hot, and we had found no water, I determined on returning to them; but I was obliged to stop for a time for Flood, who complained of a violent pain in his head, occasioned by the intense heat. There was no shelter however for him under the miserable shrubs that surrounded us; but I stopped for half an hour, during which the horses stood oppressed by languor, and without the strength to lift up their heads, whilst their tails shook violently. Being anxious to get to water without delay, I took a straight line for the water-holes, and reached them at half past six P.M., after an exposure, from morning till night, to as great a heat as man ever endured; but if the heat of this day was excessive, that of the succeeding one on which we returned to Joseph was still more so. We reached our destination at three P.M., as we started early, and on looking at the thermometer fixed behind a tree about five feet from the ground, I found the mercury standing at 132°; on removing it into the sun it rose to 157°. Only on one occasion, when Mr. Browne and I were returning from the north, had the heat approached to this; nor did I think that either men or animals could have lived under it.

Returning from this excursion, Captain Sturt "sat quietly down at his post determined to abide the result, and to trust to the goodness of Providence to release him from prison when he thought best."—p. 290.

March at the Depôt set in with heat, on the return of the E.S.E. wind, the thermometer reaching more than 100°.

When we first pitched our tents at the Depôt the neighbourhood of it teemed with animal life. The parrots and parroquets flew up and down the creeks collecting their scattered thousands, and making the air resound with their cries. Pigeons congregated together; bitterns, cockatoos, and other birds; all collected round as preparatory to migrating. In attendance on these were a variety of the Accipitrine class, hawks of different kinds, making sad havoc amongst the smaller birds. About the period of my return from the north they all took their departure, and we were soon wholly deserted. We no longer heard the discordant shriek of the parrots, or the hoarse croaking note of the bittern. They all passed away simultaneously in a single day: the line of migration being directly to the N.W., from which quarter we had small flights of ducks and pelicans.

On the 12th he started on a journey to the eastward. On the sandy plains were found heaps of threshed grass like hay-cocks, and several natives, who spoke a dialect betwixt that of the river and hill natives. They had killed a *talpero* (a Perameles), but generally exist on grass seeds and seeds of the box-tree, which they pound and bake into cakes. In this journey a position forty or fifty miles north of Mount Lyell was attained. The country to the eastward is described as subject to great inundations in various seasons. At the time in question, the want of water over a wide extent was evidenced by facts connected with birds. On one occasion, three pelicans came from the north.

They kept very low to the ground, and wheeled along in circles in a very remarkable manner, as if they had just risen from water; but at length they soared upwards, and flew straight for the lagoon where we had left the natives. With the exception of these three birds, no other was to be seen in those dreary regions. Both Mr. Browne and I, however, rode over a snake, but our horses fortunately escaped being bitten; this animal had seized a mouse, which it let go on being disturbed, and crept into a hole; it was very pretty, being of a bright yellow colour, with brown specks. Arriving at the termination of the sand hills, we looked down upon an immense shallow basin, extending to the north and south-east further than the range of vision, which must, I should imagine, be wholly impassable during the rainy season. There was scarcely any vegetation, a proof, it struck me, that it retains water on its surface till the summer is so far advanced that the sun's rays are too powerful for any plants that may spring up, or that the heat bakes the soil so that nothing can force itself through. There was little, if any grass to be seen; but the mesembryanthemum reappeared upon it, with other salsolaceous plants. The former was of a new variety, with flowers on a long slender stalk, heaps of which had been gathered by the natives for the seed. Of the timber of these regions there was none; a few gum-trees near the creeks, with box-trees on the flats, and a few stunted acacia and hakea on the small hills, constituted almost the whole. Water boiled *on this plain* at 212°; that is to say at our camp where we slept, about two miles advanced into it, but the plain extended about five miles further to the eastward. After crossing this on the following morning we traversed a country which Mr. Browne informed me was very similar to that near Lake Torrens. It consisted of sand banks, or drifts, with large bare patches at intervals—the whole bearing testimony to the violence of the rains that must sometimes deluge it. We then traversed a succession of flats (I call them so because they did not deserve the name of plains) separated from each other by patches of red sand and clay, that were not more than a foot and a half above the surface of the flats. At nine miles the country became covered with low scrub, and we soon after passed the dry bed of a lagoon, about a mile in circumference, on which there was a coating of salt and gypsum resting on soft black mud. About a mile from this we passed a new tree, similar to one we had seen on the Cawndilla plain. From this point the land imperceptibly rose, until at length we found ourselves on some sandy elevations thickly covered with scrub of acacia, almost all dead, but there was a good deal of grass around them, and the spot might at another season, and if the trees had been in leaf, have looked pretty. We passed through this scrub, the soil being a bright red sand for nine miles, when we suddenly found ourselves at the base of a small stony hill, of about fifty feet in height. From the summit we overlooked the region round about. To the eastward, as a medium point, it was covered with a dense scrub, that extended to the base of a range of hills, distant about 20 miles, the extremities of which bore 71° and 138 respectively from us. But although the country under them was covered with brush the hills appeared to be clear and denuded of brushes of any kind. Our position here was about 138 miles from the Darling, and about 97· from the Depôt.

Some idea may be gained of the state of the weather during the month of April, (on the 11th of which, it will be remembered by some, the country near the sea was affected by a most awful hurricane of heat and dust from the interior,) by the following notice—

The month of April set in without any indication of a change in the weather. It appeared as if the flood gates of Heaven were closed upon us for ever. We now began to feel the effects of disappointment, and watched the sky with extreme anxiety, insomuch that the least cloud raised all our hopes. The men were employed in various ways to keep them in health. We planted seeds in the bed of the creek, but the sun burnt them to cinders the moment they appeared above the ground. On the evening of the 3rd there was distant thunder, and heavy clouds to the westward. I thought it might have been that some shower had approached sufficiently near for me to benefit by the surface water it would have left to push towards Lake Torrens, and therefore mounted my horse and rode away to the westward on the 4th, but returned on the night of the 7th in disappointment. Time rolled on fast, and still we were unable to stir. Mr. Piesse, who took great delight in strolling out with my gun, occasionally shot a new bird.

On the 4th the wind blew strong from the south; but although the air was cooled, no rain fell, nor indeed was there any likelihood of rain with the wind in that quarter. Still as this was the first decided shift from the points to which it had kept so steadily, we augured good from it. On the 7th a very bright meteor was seen to burst in the south-east quarter of the heavens; crossing the sky with a long train of light, and in exploding seemed to form numerous stars. Whether it was fancy or not we thought the temperature cooled down from this period. On this day also we had a change of moon, but neither produced a variation of wind or weather of any immediate benefit to us. On the 14th we tried to ascertain the dew point, but failed, as in previous instances. The thermometer in our underground room stood at 78° of Fahrenheit, but we could not reduce the moist bulb below 49·5 nor was I surprised at this, considering we had not had rain for nearly four months, and that during our stay at the Depôt we have never experienced a dew. The ground was thoroughly heated to the depth of three or four feet, and the tremendous heat that prevailed had parched vegetation and drawn moisture from everything. In an air so rarified, and an atmosphere so dry, it was hardly to be expected that any experiment upon it would be attended with its usual results, or that the particles of moisture so far separated, could be condensed by ordinary methods. The mean of the thermometer for the months of December, January, and February, had been 101, 104, and 101 respectively in the shade. Under its effects every screw in our boxes had been drawn, and the horn handles of our instruments, as well as our combs, were split into fine laminæ. The lead dropped out of our pencils, our signal rockets were entirely spoiled; our hair, as well as the wool on the sheep, ceased to grow, and our nails had become as brittle as glass. The flour lost more than eight per cent. of its original weight, and the other provisions in a still greater proportion. The bran in which our bacon had been packed was perfectly saturated, and weighed almost as heavy as the meat; we were obliged to bury our wax candles; a bottle of citric acid in Mr. Browne's box became fluid, and escaping, burnt a quantity of his linen; and we found it difficult to write or draw, so rapidly did the fluid dry in our pens and brushes. It was happy for us, therefore, that a cooler season set in, otherwise I do not think that many of us could much longer have survived. But although it might be said that the intense heat of the summer had passed, still there were intervals of most oppressive weather.

Mr. Poole about this time became so seriously ill, with scurvy, that he was afterwards sent homewards, and subsequently died soon after he left on 16th July. It is singular, that the men were not affected by this disease, only the officers.

On 21st April, Captain Sturt went upon an excursion to the westward. The state of the country was such as has been already described. The character of the water where it could be found was that of mud. "It absolutely ran over the cup or the panakin like thick cream, and stuck to the horses' noses like pipe clay." Dottrel were seen making their way to the south: parrots to the N.W.; pelicans were also seen wheeling near the ground. On the 20th April the *first dew* formed *since* the departure from the Darling. It became so *cold* towards the end of the month that fires became necessary. An old black man came to the camp and remained some time. Whilst there, he was examined as to his knowledge of the country.

He appeared to be quite aware of the use of the boat, *intimating* that it was turned upside down, and pointed to the N.W. as the quarter in which we should use her. He mistook the sheep net for a fishing net, and gave them to understand that there were fish in those waters so large that they would not get through the meshes. Being anxious to hear what he had to say, I sent for him to my tent, and with Mr. Browne cross questioned him.

It appeared quite clear to us that he was aware of the existence of a large water somewhere or other to the northward and westward. He pointed from W.N.W. round to the eastward of north, and explained that large waves higher than his head broke on the shore. On my showing him the fish figured in Sir Thomas Mitchell's work he knew only the cod. Of the fish figured in Curier's works he gave specific names to those he recognised, as the hippocampus, the turtle, and several sea fish, as the chetodon, but all the others he included under one generic name, that of "guia," fish.

He put his hands very cautiously on the snakes, and withdrew them suddenly, as if he expected they would bite him, and evinced great astonishment when he felt nothing but the soft paper. On being asked, he expressed his readiness to accompany us when there should be water, but said we should not have rain yet. I must confess this old native raised my hopes, and made me again anxious for the moment when we should resume our labours, but when that time was to come God only knew.

In a subsequent part of his work, Captain Sturt thinks the old fellow deceived him. But after a careful perusal of all that is detailed in this work, and after connecting it with the facts stated by Leichhardt respecting the country south of Carpentaria, we are inclined to think it possible the old man might have knowledge of that gulf. There are many facts which render it not unlikely, that the whole of the region of desert continues to near the heads of the Gulf rivers. These also are as likely to drain from a reservoir of water as not, the overflow of which might not only furnish the supply of those rivers, but those inundations of which Captain Sturt gives evidence further on. There does not appear to have been any ignorance displayed respecting the country traversed, by the aborigines who spoke of it beforehand. And there are physical grounds for indulging in the notion, that the interior is of similar character far away to the north. On comparing dates of Sturt and Leichhardt for instance, there is often the most marked agreement in particular days in the states of the weather; the one complaining of intense cold from north and north-east, the other of the same from south and south-west. All the explorers complain alike. Thus, on 6th June, in a country not much (if at all) above the sea level, Sturt had the thermometer at 24°; and Sir T. Mitchell, at a height of 2000 feet above the sea, in the winter of the next year, had a temperature so low as 7°, to the eastward of Sturt's position. Whence this cold, where, as in the latter case, there was no water near; but from *distant* evaporation in the north west? For the diminution of temperature would be excessive, viz.: 1° = 117 feet of altitude. Leichhardt, it is to be hoped, will survive, to set this matter at rest.

The old man pointing "from west-north-west round to eastward of north," where he said waves higher than his head broke on the shore, must have alluded to the Gulf; and it is also to be mentioned, that the custom of circumcision, the painting of the body red, and the friendliness of the natives, are characters common to the tribes Leichhardt fell in with on the gulf, and Sturt in the desert. The probability is, they wander all the way over the country to the north even to the sea, and that there is no mountain barrier of any elevation to separate them into different communities. The same facts are also detailed by Leichhardt and Sturt of the method used of pounding grass seeds for food, and of the extension of drought in that year all over the country. Sturt himself still clings to the idea of inland water, but he does not enter upon his explanation of reasons for it. The new pigeon (*geophaps plumifera*) was found by Leichhardt and by Sturt also. It is, therefore, common to the extremities of the country in question.

It might have been supposed, that at the commencement of winter Sturt would have got free from his desert prison. But such was not the case.

I have repeatedly remarked that we had been deserted by all the feathered tribes. Not only was this the case but we had witnessed a second migration of the later broods; after these were gone there still remained with us about fifty of the common kites, and as many crows; these birds continued with us for the offals of the sheep, and had become exceedingly tame—the kites in particular came flying from the trees when a whistle was sounded, to the great amusement of the men, who threw up pieces of meat for them to catch before they fell to the ground.

We had gradually been deserted by every beast of the field, and every fowl of the air. We had witnessed migration after migration of the feathered tribe, to that point to which we were so anxious to push our way. Flights of cockatoos, of parrots, of pigeons, and of bitterns, birds also whose notes had cheered us in the wilderness, all had taken the same high road to a better and more hospitable region. The vegetable kingdom was at a stand, and there was nothing either to engage the attention or attract the eye. Our animals had laid the ground bare for miles around the camp, and never came towards it but to drink. The axe had made a broad gap in the line of gum trees which ornamented the creek, and had destroyed its appearance. We had to witness the gradual and fearful diminution of the water, on the possession of which our lives depended; day after day we saw it sink lower and lower, dissipated alike by the sun and the winds. From its original depth of nine feet, it now scarcely measured two, and instead of extending from bank to bank it occupied only a narrow line in the centre of the channel. Had the drought continued a month longer than it pleased the Almighty to terminate it, that creek would have been as dry as the desert on either side.

The months of May and June, and the first and second weeks of *July*, passed over our heads, yet there was no indication of a change of weather. It had been bitterly cold during parts of this period, the thermometer having descended to 24°—thus making the difference between the extremes of summer heat and winter's cold no less than 133°.

On examining our bacon we found that it had lost more than half its weight, and had now completely saturated the bran in which it had been packed. Our flour had lost more than 8 per cent., and the tea in a much greater proportion.

The most valuable part of our stock were the sheep, they had kept in excellent condition, and seldom weighed less than 55 lbs. or 65 lbs.; but their flesh was perfectly tasteless.

On examining the neighbourhood of this depôt evidences of the occasional depth of the inundations were exhibited by trees lodged high in the branches of others above the tents, and immense accumulations of rubbish were seen at their bases, the floods evidently laying the whole country deeply under water, so as to make it look like a sea.

On the 16th July the tents were struck, and the journey to the south-westward commenced. Rain had fallen, and this was the result.

On Mr. Poole's departure I prepared for our own removal, and sent Flood after the horses, but having an abundance of water everywhere, they had wandered, and he returned with them too late for me to move. He said, that in crossing the rocky range he heard a roaring noise, and that on going to the glen he saw the waters pouring down, foaming and eddying amongst the rocks, adding that he was sure the floods would be down upon us ere long. An evident proof that however light the rain appeared to be an immense quantity must have fallen, and I could not but hope and believe that it had been general.

Before we left the Depôt Flood's prediction was confirmed, and the channel which, if the drought had continued a few days longer, would have been perfectly waterless, was thus suddenly filled up to the brim; no stronger instance of the force of waters in these regions can be adduced than this, no better illustration of the character of the creeks can be given. The head of the Depôt creek was not more than eight miles from us, its course to its junction with the main creek was not ten, yet it was a watercourse that without being aware of its commencement or termination might have been laid down by the traveller as a river.

Captain Sturt reached the shore of Lake Torrens, in a chained line of 131¼ miles, and describes it as a basin of mud and salt water, the height of the sand-hills 100 feet above its level being below the sea, as ascertained by boiling water, the instrument having previously been compared in Adelaide, and its boiling point at the sea level ascertained. Here, then, we have evidence that 450 miles from the sea there is a tract in Australia still covered by salt water and salsolaceous plants, more than 100 feet below the actual ocean level; and calculating the boiling points, in other localities, as given by Sturt and Kennedy, it is found that there are depressions double this depth.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL v. WILSON.—LADY HEWLEY'S CHARITY.

The protracted litigation, extending over nearly twenty years, on the subject of the legitimate disposition of the estates bequeathed for pious and charitable purposes by Lady Hewley, has at length reached a termination by compromise. The estates, which are in Yorkshire, and now of the value of near £2000 a year, with prospective increase, were bequeathed, in 1704, for the purpose of assisting pious preachers of Christ's holy gospel, of providing for the widows of pious preachers, of giving exhibitions to train young men for the ministry as preachers, and for the application of the residue to the support of pious persons in a hospital, which she also bequeathed to her trustees. In the lapse of years the charity estates fell into the hands of the Unitarians, and in 1830, an information, under the title of the Attorney-General v. Shore, was filed against the Unitarian trustees, by the English Dissenters. That cause was heard before the Vice Chancellor of England, and His Honor decided that the Unitarians were usurping the place of the relators. An appeal was heard before Lord Brougham, when Chancellor, in 1833, but his lordship resigned the great seal without giving judgment, and the matter was re-argued before Lord Lyndhurst, who also resigned without giving judgment; but the parties afterwards consented to take it for the purpose of further proceedings, and his lordship sitting in Gray's Inn Hall, pronounced a decree upholding the decision of the Vice Chancellor. The case went to the House of Lords, the judgment was affirmed, and the decision against the Unitarians became final. Then arose a question of still greater magnitude and importance — the selection of the preachers of Christ's holy gospel, who came within Lady Hewley's views when she made use of that expression. That question was agitated by the new information between the Independents, the Baptists, and the English Presbyterians in connection with the Church of Scotland. The Vice Chancellor, in June, 1848, after a protracted argument, came to the conclusion that the persons who ought to take were the English orthodox dissenters, which embraced the Independents and the Baptists, excluding the Presbyterians, and directed seven trustees to be nominated from those bodies. The Presbyterians appealed. They were represented by Mr. Swanston, Mr. Malins, and Mr. Borton; the respondents appeared by Mr. Bethell, Mr. Bacon, and Mr. Chandless; Mr. Stuart, Mr. Rolt, and Mr. James Parker, were for other parties. When the case was partly heard, and while Mr. Malins was addressing the Court, a proposal for a compromise was made, and the matter being allowed to stand over for its consideration, it was now announced by Mr. Bethell that, under the sanction of the Attorney-General, the terms had been finally arranged in this manner. The decree, as altered at the request of the defendants, and with the consent of the Attorney-General, proposed to reverse the decree of the Vice Chancellor, and "declared that under the words poor and godly preachers of Christ's holy gospel, all poor and orthodox ministers of dissenting congregations in England and Wales within the protection of the Act of Toleration, of 1 William and Mary, of any of the three denominations, that is to say, Independents or Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and Baptists, are eligible to the benefit of the charity created by the deeds of 1704 and 1707, a primary and chief respect being given to York, Yorkshire, and the other northern counties in England; similar clauses as to widows; preaching of the gospel in poor places, exhibition for educating young men for the ministry, poor and godly persons and poor people to be placed in the hospital, viz., members of the aforesaid congregations." The decree also discharged John Clapham and Thomas Lonsdale from the trust, and on the proposal of the relators, with the consent of the defendants and of the Attorney-General, appointed John Remington Mills, *one of the body of Dissenters called* Independents, and Samuel Martin Peto, one of the body of Dissenters called Baptists, to be trustees in their room. The decree also ordered Dr. Benjamin Godwin, a Baptist, and two other persons, a Presbyterian and an Independent, to be appointed sub-trustees in the room of Ralph Thompson and — Fair; and Dr. Henry Brown, an Independent, is appointed a sub-trustee in the room of Mr. Bowden, an Independent, who wished to retire. The decree further declares, that for the time to come there should be seven grand trustees or managers and seven sub-trustees, whereof in each class there shall be three Independents, three Presbyterians, and one Baptist; and that every grand trustee or sub-trustee, who in time to come shall be elected in the room or in the vacancy of an Independent grand trustee or manager, or sub-trustee, shall be elected by the surviving or continuing Independent grand trustees or managers. Similar directions were given with respect to the election of Presbyterian trustees, and on the vacancy of a Baptist trustee he is to be elected by the surviving and continuing Independent and Presbyterian trustees. The costs of all parties as between solicitor and client, to be paid out of the funds in court; and it was finally ordered that the sum of £712 0s. 1d., cash in court, being the January dividend on the sum of £21,425 3s. 3d. Consols, standing in the name of the Accountant-General, to the credit of the cause of the Attorney-General v. Shore, be paid to the trustees; and also that the dividends on the residue *of* the said sum of consols, after payment of the costs, as aforesaid, be from time to time paid by the Accountant-General to the said trustees of the charity *for* the purposes thereof.

The Attorney General, Mr. Bethell, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Malins, appearing to consent for their respective clients, his lordship sanctioned the decree, and if any question of precedence arises among the parties it is to be regulated by the Attorney-General.

THE NEW EL DORADO.

(From the Times, January 10.)

By this time half the adventurous youth of Western America is on its way to the new land of gold dust. The oases that stud the desert tracts of the Rocky Mountains, no less than the prairies and virgin soil of Michigan are abandoned for the golden sands and streams of the Sacramento. Nor is the greed for rapid wealth confined to the enterprising citizens of the vast continent which has witnessed and stimulated its growth. The infection has spread, though in a very mitigated form, to our own shores. Companies are forming, with sanguine calculations of cent. per cent. profits; and individuals, who cannot brook the controul of a directorate, nor the doubtful *fortunes* of an association, are manning small schooners to cross the Pacific in the season of mid-winter.

This is as it has ever been, and probably will ever be. The vision of sudden opulence outshines the distant prize of slow and stubborn industry. That which may be gotten on the instant is more tempting than that which it will require years of tedious toil to acquire. It is useless to moralize, and almost fruitless to advise on a subject which has been exhausted by every sage, and which is illustrated by the contrasts and reverses of daily life. The ardour of youth and the impetuosity of covetousness we can expect neither to check nor to destroy; but we may at any rate enlarge upon the relation which the most successful search after gold bears to the industrial efforts and fortunes of a whole people.

There are many thousands of persons still alive who recollect the frantic excitement of mining speculation which distinguished the memorable year 1824. In that year the Brazils, Columbia, and Mexico, were expected to yield the harvest which men now seek to gather in California. There was no limit to the wealth promised in these regions of fabulous and inexhaustible productiveness. You had but to scratch the soil, and gold dust clung to your fingers; and when you had exhausted the obvious amusement of an easy manipulation, a moderate application of science and labour would develope resources of which imagination could not conceive nor description paint the grandeur and the brilliancy. Companies grew up day after day, competing for popular favour by the increasing magnificence of their promises. Throughout the whole of the year 1824 shares in these mining associations rose and rose, until they reached their fatal culmination in 1825. Ships were freighted, miners from Wales and Cornwall engaged by the hundred, and calculations soberly registered of the effect which a plethora of gold must produce upon the markets and the currency. The following is a statement of the instalment paid on each share in five of the principal mining companies, and the market prices of these shares on the 10th of December, 1824, and the 11th of January, 1825, respectively:—

	Dec. 10, 1824.	Jan. 11, 1825.
Anglo-Mexican	100l., 10l. paid, 33l. pm...	158l. 115l. 125l.
Brazilian	........100l., 10l. do., 10s. dis...	66l. 76l. 44l.
Columbian	.....100l., 10l. do., 19l. pm...	82l. 62l. 59l.
Real del Monte	.400l., 70l. do., 550l. pm...	1350l. !
United Mexican	40l., 10l. do., 35l. pm...	155l. 115l. 125l.

(Tooke's History of Prices, vol. ii., p. 158.)

Of these the United Mexican and the Real del Monte are now selling at about five shillings a share, and the rest are either extinguished or merged in new but not more prosperous ventures? But this is not all. Startling as was the impetus of the original covetousness, the pertinacity of the credulity which followed was no less amazing. One of these companies had spent nearly a million of money without yielding any return. Another million had to be raised, in order to continue the working. This other million was raised. It was then ascertained,—on authority no less than of Humbolt's,—that in the principal mine there was sufficient water to float the whole British navy. It might have been anticipated that this would damp the energy of the speculators. On the contrary, they were only incited to fresh hopes and fresh exertions. Hydraulic rams, Bramah presses, and every kind of engine, with or without steam, were made, shipped, and employed to pump the greedy waters out. The second million was soon exhausted. A third became necessary; and before the original subscribers had ever received 1 per cent. on their paid-up capital, a third million was actually raised! But rams and presses, though they could drain off water could not create gold. Thirsty speculation—Tantalus-like—still pursued the retreating stream, and even to this day buoys up its dashed hopes and stimulates its jaded labours by the scant and occasional pickings of the brilliant but illusive ore!

It is not for us to prophecy that California will repeat the illusion of Old Mexico and Brazil; nor to disparage the inferences of those who assert that the golden age is come at last; that the parsimony of the economist and the fears of the trader are rendered alike nugatory by the destined influx of that metal for which all men labour, and most men labour in vain. Neither will we at the present moment stay to weigh the prospective conditions of men with fixed and men with uncertain income; of men in trade and men out of trade; of public tax-payers and public creditors; of soldiers, sailors, and Government clerks, as compared with farmers, manufacturers, and merchants; nor inquire into the probability of seeing the National Debt paid off by a voluntary subscription. It is sufficient to note that which has been as a warning to those who are not too proud or too passionate to be guided by the experience of past delusions.

But has the past no encouragements as well as warnings? No persuasives as strong as its dissuasives? No consolation for the patient, the persevering, and the thrifty, as effective as its rebuke of precipitate greediness and clutching temerity is stern and impressive? Let the history of the last twenty-four years answer the question. Where are the treasures of the United Mexican and the Real del Monte mines? As well ask where are the gains of the railway speculators! 1825 and 1845 agree in the same tale of disappointment and distress! But there is another moral, no less striking, and far more consoling. While the rapid rush after unearned affluence has ended in bitterness and beggary, the diligent cultivation of industrial arts has raised the slow but certain fabric of national and individual wealth. Our mines of gold have been a mockery and a snare. Our mines of coal, of tin, and of iron, have repaid our losses tenfold. Baffled in our search after the shining mineral in its native caves, we have decoyed it to our shores by the homelier attractions of our cottons, our woollens, and our hardware. Birmingham, Bradford, and Manchester have been our Potosi and our El Dorado. Our philosopher's stone has been fused in the fires of Birmingham and fashioned in the crucibles of Sheffield. Failing in the immediate grasp, we have succeeded in the indirect acquisition of wealth. Our exports have increased in value since 1824 from thirty-eight millions to sixty-eight millions of pounds. We have since that time called into existence three colonial settlements in the South Pacific and the Indian Oceans. Of these, two not only consume the manufactures of the metropolitan state, but produce abundantly the raw materials of which they are made; so that, even in the event of the most wild hopes being realized by the auriferous fertility of California and the golden harvest of the Sacramento, that wealth will return in grateful exchange to the farmers and wool-dressers of Australia or New Zealand; and the comforts of civilization, as well as the means of subsistence, will be supplied to the exiled adventurers of the Transatlantic Republic by the kindred and coeval communities of two great but dissimilar islands, planted—as was that vast Republic itself—by the indomitable courage and resolute perseverance of our common Saxon race. A large tract of trackless and barren waste has expanded into two dependencies, rich in corn, rich in fruits, rich in metal. At home the impulse of foreign trade has created a new port, which is destined to rival Liverpool. All this has been done by the ordinary energies of commercial perseverance. Even at the antipodes England proclaims the lesson which she has taught at home—that the real opulence of a country exists in the strong arm and strong will of its inhabitants; and that, without these the diamonds of Brazil are a mockery, and the treasures of Pizarro a splendid beggary!

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(From Fraser's Magazine.)

The measures in operation for the relief of Sir John Franklin and the party under his command, it must be admitted, are of a nature worthy of the greatest maritime country in the world. It would be idle, and apart from the object of this article, to speculate on the position and circumstances of Franklin and his party. We may, however, state that it is the opinion of eminent Arctic voyagers, that until the autumn of 1849 no apprehensions need exist respecting the fate of the party from starvation. In a letter from Sir James Ross to Sir Edward Parry, written in the course of last year, Sir James says, alluding to Franklin and Crozier:—

'Their last letters to me from Whalefish Islands, the day previous to their departure from them, inform me that they had taken on board provisions for three years on full allowance, which they could extend to four years without any serious inconvenience; so that we may feel assured they cannot want from that cause until after the middle of July, 1849; it therefore does not appear to me at all desirable to send after them until the spring of next year.'

It is a remarkable fact, and one particularly cheering at this moment, that the Polar expeditions have been attended with a singularly slight loss of life. Out of nine despatched to to the Arctic regions, which employed six hundred and nine officers and men, only seven persons died from causes directly or indirectly connected with the expeditions, although these were absent from England an average period of three years.

There is, probably, more danger to be apprehended from the well-known energy and zeal of the parties than from any other cause. Franklin left our shores feeling that the eyes of the civilised world were on him, and that it was hoped and expected he would accomplish what our most learned hydrographers regard as feasible, although failure has characterised so many attempts to pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean round the north coast of America. Captain Fitzjames, in the last letter received from him, expresses a hope that he may be sent home through Siberia from Behring's Strait; and adds, "Get through I firmly believe we shall;" nor, as we well remember, was he the only one of the party who indulged in this expectation.

To compare great things with small, the position of Franklin and his party is much like that of an Alpine traveller, who aspires to surmount some peak untrodden by the foot of man, that lifts its rocky crest from out of pathless snows and glaciers many thousands of feet above the vale. His track is eagerly and anxiously followed by aching eyes, longing to see the intrepid adventurer's flag wave on the dizzy point. He knows this, and is well aware that if he succeed his fame will be heralded abroad. Will he abandon his enterprise as long as strength remains? Not so, for to surmount a stupendous Alpine peak, or plant the English flag on Polar snows, are alike based on the acquisition of fame.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise,
To scorn delights and live laborious days.

Nor will Franklin abandon the struggle with mighty icebergs and thick-ribbed ice, as long as the smallest chance of obtaining the much-desired prize remains. It is recorded, that when attempts were made to dissuade Sir Martin Frobisher from engaging in the discovery of a north-west passage, he answered, "It is the only thing in the world that is left yet undone whereby a notable mind might be made famous and fortunate."

Let us hope, however, that the effort may not be rashly prolonged. If the leaders were youths, instead of veterans grown old and wise, we might almost say, in the icy regions of the Polar seas, we should tremble for the fate of the long-absent party; but the case is otherwise, and we are warranted, therefore, in hoping, nay more, in expecting, that the autumn of 1849 will restore the gallant band headed by Sir John Franklin to their native country. The "Great Chief," as the Indians fondly called him, who was with Nelson amidst the thunders of Trafalgar, and withal is so gentle as not to crush a stinging fly—an act of forbearance remembered for years by the Indians—is too dear to Englishmen to be suffered to perish amidst frozen seas; and when we contemplate the helping and willing hands now stretched forth to relieve him, we have no fears for the result.

Stanfield Murders. — Unsuccessful Search for the Weapons.—In an official letter the search for the weapons with which the murders were committed is thus described:—"The Potash Farm is no longer in actual possession of the police; one man is, however, kept upon the premises. To discover the pistols, twenty pits have been pumped out, and every particle of mud removed from them; that had a pencil-case been at the bottom, it must inevitably have been found. The fences and ditches have in like manner been cut down and cleared out, and every rabbit or rat-hole has been probed to the bottom; furze and other bushes grubbed up, muck-heaps, turnip-heaps, mangel-wurzel heaps removed; turnip-fields most minutely examined, ploughed lands perforated with heavy crowbars, grass-fields pierced with iron spears, having arrow points, so that no loose sod could by possibility avoid detection. To test the labourers and policemen employed in this labour, pieces of turf were cut out in different parts of the field in which they were placed and replaced so as to be impossible to be discovered on the most minute inspection. They were all found and brought on the point of the barbed arrow, by which they were pulled up. In the house, fire places, hearths, floors have been removed, chimneys examined, house carpenters, and tile masons employed in every part. Only one stack has been removed, and each remaining one will undergo the like examination, whenever it may be required in the barn for thrashing. The field at the back of the garden has been completely dug up from one end to the other. Every tree in the park has been mounted and minutely examined. In fact, such a search, I really believe, was never made before—not that the evidence of the pistols is now at all necessary, in my humble opinion, but to satisfy the public mind and the country in general." With respect to Mrs. Jermy and the servant—the sufferers from the murderer's atrocious attempt—we are happy to learn that, although a few days back there were unfavourable symptoms, both are going on better; indeed as well as can be expected.

Freedom of Speech in America. — The *South Carolinian* thus records the "tarring and feathering" of a Scot, who dared to dispute the justice of American slavery:—"About six months ago a man by the name of Edmunds, who called himself a Scotchman, came into the lower part of the parish as a teacher, and succeeded in getting up a small school. After some time, however, it was discovered that the instruction of the rising generation was not his principal object, and that he avowed himself publicly an abolitionist, denounced slavery, said that it was contrary to the spirit of Christianity, &c. Our high-minded and spirited citizens waited for nothing more; and a few evenings afterwards a party of six or seven entered his school-room, and, without ceremony, dissolved the relations existing between master and pupil—led him out to a convenient thicket—and substituted for his thin apparel a coat consisting of the inside of a pine and the outside of a goose. I will not stop here to describe the unseemly and ludicrous figure which he presented, as he wended his course up hill and down dale, until he reached his place of refuge." The next morning, it seems, the injured man applied for redress to a neighbouring justice. While he was relating his wrongs, "a few gentlemen, deputized by the citizens of the neighbourhood," rushed in, and told him that if he did not leave in five hours they would give him thirty-nine lashes; and if he did not leave in five hours afterwards, they would give him thirty-nine more; and if he did not then leave, they would put him to death by hanging!

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

June 8.—Emigrant, ship, 753 tons, Captain Kemp, from London and Plymouth, with immigrants and merchandise, having left the latter port on the 9th March. Passengers—Mrs. Kemp and daughter, Mr. G. P. Lowe, Mr. G. S. Hill, Miss M. Hanson, Mrs. Halloway, Mr. James Nicholson, and Dr. Halloway, Surgeon Superintendent.

June 8.—John Bright, ship, 541 tons, Captain Maclean, from London and Plymouth, with immigrants and merchandise, having left the latter port on the 23rd February. Passengers—Dr. Wylie, Surgeon Superintendent.

June 8.—Resolution, barque, 400 tons, Captain Park, from the Whaling Grounds. Left London October, 1845.

June 8.—Hashemy, ship, 638 tons, Captain Ross, from Portsmouth the 11th February, and Cape of Good Hope the 26th April, with 212 male convicts. Passengers — Captain Ramsbottom, 99th Regiment, Ensign Maine, 58th Regiment. Dr. Browning, Surgeon Superintent; Assistant Surgeon Edmonston; Mr. Henderson, Religious Instructor; and a military guard of forty-nine rank and file of the 99th and 11th Regiments, with four women.

CLEARANCE.

June 8.—Ceres, American ship, 328 tons, Captain Adams, for the South Sea Fishery.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Brothers, for Portland Bay.

To-morrow.—Julindur, for London; Victoria, for Batavia and Singapore; Ceres, for the South Sea Fishery.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 8.—Thistle, 28, Williamson, from Port Macquarie, with 15 bales wool, 4500 staves, 340 treenails, 15 hides, 3 casks tallow, 38 packages furniture, and 4000 shingles; Currency Lad, 21, Palmer, from Port Stephens, with 65,000 shingles; Bee, 12, Coulson, from Kiama, with 200 bushels wheat, 5 tons potatoes, 15 kegs butter, 4 dozen fowls; Mermaid, 20, M'Guigan, from Bird Island, with 80,000 shingles; Maria Prudence, 26, Lesslie, from Wollongong, with 140 bags wheat, 40 bags barley; Caroline, 39, Doyle, from Morpeth, with 150 bushels barley, 400 bushels maize, 850 bushels wheat, 2 bags tobacco; Maitland, steamer, 103, Parsons, from Morpeth, with 11 casks tallow, 160 bushels grain, 66 sheep, 13 pigs, 2 cases tobacco, 2 bales tweed, 11 bundles sheepskins: William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, from Wollongong, with 90 bags wheat, 100 kegs butter, 42 trusses hay, 70 sides leather, 40 bundles cabbage-tree grass, 40 pigs; Rose, steamer, 172, Pattison, from Morpeth, with 35 casks tallow, 153 hides, 453 bushels wheat, 13 bags flour, 29 trusses hay, 13 kegs tobacco, 289 sheep, 23 pigs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 8.—Mermaid, 20, M'Guigan, for the Moruya, in ballast; Brothers, 27, M'Cauley, for Newcastle, in ballast; Caroline, 29, Doyle, for Morpeth, with sundries; James and Amelia, 33, Piggins, for Wide Bay with sundries; Maitland, steamer, 103, Parsons, for Morpeth, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

June 8.—John Bright, ship, 541 tons, Captain Maclean, from London and Plymouth: 200 casks bottled beer, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 50 hogsheads beer, 150 puncheons malt, 4 cases merchandise, R. and E. Tooth; 1 hogshead apparel, F. Saunders; 1 box, J. S. Willis; 1 box plants, M'Leay; 2 boxes, Copeman; 1 case, C. Swinton; 57 kegs nails, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 1 hogshead 2 quarter-casks and 4 octaves wine, 5 trunks boots, 26 cases 8 bales 16 half-hogsheads and 50 packages merchandise, Order.

EXPORTS.

June 8.—Ceres, American ship, 328 tons, Captain Adams, for the South Sea Fishery: 250 barrels sperm, and 1700 barrels black oil, original cargo.

VESSELS LAID ON FOR LONDON.

Saturday, June 9.

The following is the amount of cargo on board each vessel, as reported by the captain or chief officer:—

Julindur, barque, 450 tons, Burn; 593 casks tallow, 5600 horns, 20 tons bones, 900 hides, 20 tons lead ore, and 1050 bales wool, on board. Full ship.

Midlothian, barque, 414 tons, Gibson; 600 casks tallow, 750 bales wool, 40 bales leather, 20 tons wood, 25 tons bones, 1000 treenails, and 650 hides, on board.

Taglioni, barque, 350 tons, Joliffe; 510 casks tallow, 260 hides, 6000 treenails, 1000 horns, 9 cwt. bones, and 340 bales wool, on board.

Quintin Leitch, ship, 634 tons, Potter; 670 casks tallow, 32 hides, 264 bales wool, 7 tuns oil, 20 tons sapan wood, and 4000 treenails, on board.

Sydney, barque, 345 tons, White; 90 casks tallow on board.

London, barque, 388 tons, Roberts; 12 tuns sperm oil, 43 casks tallow on board.

Lady Amherst, ship, 446 tons, Myhill.

Mary White, barque, 329 tons, Walker.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

For London.—By the Julindur, this evening, at six.

For the Indian Ports and England, (overland).—By the Victoria, this evening, at six.

Vessels for London.—The Julindur, being a full ship, will clear at the Customs this day, and probably proceed to sea to-morrow morning. The Taglioni will be a full ship on Friday next, and sail on the 17th instant.

The Emigrant has made an excellent passage of ninety days from Plymouth. She has on board three hundred and twenty immigrants, principally English. During the voyage there were thirty-eight cases of measles, the last admission being on the 2nd instant. Eleven deaths occurred, but one only from the above cause. The ship is at present in a healthy state, but it has been thought advisable to place her in quarantine for a few days, in order that the bedding, &c., may be well aired.

The John Bright has made a good passage of one hundred and five days from Plymouth. She has on board two hundred and thirty-six immigrants, all of whom appear to be in remarkably good health. Not a single death occurred on the passage.

The ship Sir George Seymour was to sail from Melbourne for Sydney and India on the 10th instant.

English Shipping.—The Lady Margaret, from Sydney the 7th September, arrived at Gravesend on the 13th February. The Queen, from Adelaide, arrived at Deal on the 2nd, and the Indian, from New Zealand, on the 18th February. The Royal Sovereign, for Adelaide, and the Childe Harold, for Adelaide and Port Phillip, sailed from Plymouth on the 19th February. The Lady Peel was to sail from Plymouth, for Sydney, with immigrants, on the 12th March; the Scotia, on the 20th; and the Mary Bannatyne, 535 tons, M'Kinday, about the 1st April. The Parland, 547 tons, Smith, was to sail from London for Sydney about the 5th, and the Albion, 480 tons, Henderson, on the 20th March. The Florentia, for Adelaide, and the Haidee, for Launceston, sailed from Gravesend on the 18th February. The Dorothy, with 103 passengers, and the Hope, for Port Phillip, with immigrants, sailed from Plymouth on the 4th March. The Mariner sailed from Gavesend for New Zealand on the 8th February, and the Jane Catherine, for the same colony, on the 11th February. The Pilgrim, 400 tons, Francis, was to sail from London for Wellington and Auckland on the 15th April. The Rose, 350, Wright, was to sail for Launceston on the 1st March. The Elizabeth, 500 tons, Carlisle, was to sail from Plymouth, for Adelaide and Port Phillip on the 15th, and the Cromwell, 900 tons, Bunce, for the same ports on the 25th March. The Indian, 700 tons, English, was to sail from Plymouth for Adelaide and Sydney about the 11th April.

The schooner Brothers was at anchor in Watson's Bay yesterday evening at sunset.

The Resolution has taken only 900 barrels sperm oil during the three years and seven months she has been out from London. She has spoken no vessels of late.

Port Albany.—Cape York.—The following notice appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette.*—"A Plan or Chart of Cape York and Albany Island, showing the anchorages in Evan's Bay and Port Albany, having been furnished to the Government, by Captain Owen Stanley, of Her Majesty's Surveying ship Rattlesnake, notice is hereby given, that lithographed copies of the same can be obtained from the Port Master, at a charge of two shillings and sixpence each."

The Hashemy brings to the colony two hundred and twelve male convicts. There has been but little sickness on board during the voyage, and one death only occurred. She touched at the Cape of Good Hope for water, &c.

DIARY

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

June.		Sun rises	Sun sets	High water morn	High water even
9	Saturday	7 7	4 53	10 12	10 29
10	Sunday	7 7	4 53	10 47	11 6

Moon—Last quarter, 3·29 a.m., June 14.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, June 9,

Will be presented, the Nautical Drama of THE FLYING DUTCHMAN; or, THE PHANTOM SHIP. Captain Peppercoat, Mr. Rogers; Lieutenant Moudry, Mr. J. Howson; Peter Von Bummel, Mr. F. Howson; Toby Varnish, Mr. Griffiths; Tom Willis, Mr. Spencer; Vanderdecken, Mr. Torning; Lestelle Vanhelm, Mrs. Rogers; Lucy, Mrs. Chester. Pas de Deux, "La Sylphide," Miss Hart and Signor Carandini. Comic Song, Mr. Rogers. To conclude with the admired Drama, entitled SELF ACCUSATION; or, A BROTHER'S LOVE. Edward Howard, Mr. J. Howson; Joe Raby, Mr. F. Howson; Mary Brandon, Mrs. Guerin; Patty Raby, Mrs. Torning.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1849.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

LATE ENGLISH NEWS.

By the arrivals of yesterday English news to the 8th March has reached the colony; but owing to the ship Emigrant having been placed in quarantine we have no complete files later than the 21st February.

We commence our abstract of the leading events with a summary of the proceedings in Parliament.

On the 5th February Mr. Gibson proposed that no speaker should be allowed to address the House for more than one hour. The motion was negatived by 96 to 62. The remainder of the day was occupied in merely formal business.

On the 6th February Sir George Grey moved for leave to bring in a bill for continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland for six months. There was very little opposition to the motion, which was carried by a majority of 221 to 18. Mr. C. Anstey moved for leave to bring in a bill (the same as was negatived last session) to repeal enactments imposing certain disabilities on Roman Catholics, which was refused.

On the 7th February the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a grant of £50,000, for the purpose of granting relief to certain Unions in the west of Ireland. The discussion lasted several hours, when it was postponed until the 12th.

On the 8th February Lord Campbell introduced a bill to abolish the punishment of transportation for simple larceny.

In the House of Commons Sir R. H. Inglis moved for and obtained a return of the communications respecting the rank of Roman Catholic prelates in the colonies.

In the House of Lords on the 9th February, a brief but interesting conversation occurred on the subject of emigration to Canada. The Marquis of Lansdowne then moved the appointment of a committee to inquire into the operation of the Irish Poor-law. The motion was agreed to, but Lord Stanley expressed his full conviction that the defects of the present law were so obvious, that Ministers ought at once to proceed to legislate on the subject.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Labouchere gave notice that on Monday he should submit a resolution on the subject of the navigation laws. Mr. Robinson endeavoured to draw from Mr. Labouchere the nature of the alterations about to be proposed; but the attempt was unsuccessful. The remainder of the sitting was occupied with a discussion on the bill for further suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. The Irish Liberal members were very wrathful on the occasion, but their speeches were "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." The second reading of the bill was carried by 275 to 33.

The business of the house commenced on Monday, February 12, with the progress of the money bill in relief of Irish distress, and called forth the angry declamations of the Irish members; all of them opposing the grant of £50,000 proposed, as a cruel mockery upon the actual amount of Irish distress. "We want nothing of England," exclaimed Mr. Grattan, "but the restoration of the money which you take from Ireland You take in the first place £60,000 a year Crown quit rents; give us that, and we will raise by subscription another £60,000 to supply our own poor. Our absentee residents in England take out of our country two millions a year Irish rents; impose a tax of ten per cent. on them, and this will give us another £200,000. Talk of what we owe you, we owe you nothing. You have so blazoned our obligations that you have now cancelled them; we want nothing of you but to give back what you have taken from us, and restore us our Irish gentry." Mr. Stafford expressed his "surprise that the government should meet such an amount of starvation with such an insignificant sum in relief of it. In England, the average cost of feeding a poor man, in or out of the union-house, was 2s. 6d. per week. In Ireland, the most liberal supply was only 1s. per week, and in many unions only 6d. or 8d. There were twenty-one unions now in such a state of distress as to be wholly unable to support their poor to the extent of 441,000 adults, and 100,000 children. In taking the average cost of supporting Irish paupers at 6d. per week, or 26s. per head per annum, half a million of money would be required to support these poor creatures until February, 1850. What a mockery, therefore, to offer them this grant of one-tenth of the sum." Lord J. Russell replied, that it was not too much to expect from Ireland in general to make some extraordinary effort in relief of the urgent distress of their own kingdom, and to expect only a helping hand from England. Ministers were in the condition of persons who were proposing to take one man's money to relieve another's distress, and as the consent of the latter was necessary to part with his own property, so the ministers in proposals of this nature, were compelled to consider, not the extreme of what was required, but how much they might reasonably expect to get. Mr. Muntz said this was indeed the main point, as, in consequence of free trade and foreign competition, our own trading towns were not in a condition to pay their own poor rates, and still less to pay those of Ireland. He had been at Birmingham on Saturday last, and was there told that all trade was in a flat and unprofitable state, and must so continue in consequence of their having to compete with the foreign manufacturer. One of his own family had just returned from the north of Germany. His report was, that trade was there most flourishing, but it was not trade with England; the people manufactured their own goods much cheaper than the English could manufacture them. The Birmingham glass-makers and brass founders had formerly called out for free trade; they got it, and they were now calling out for a return to protection. The house then divided, on a motion of Mr. Hume's, and affirmed the Ministerial grant by a majority of 77: the number being 220 for the Government, and 143 for Mr. Hume's amendment to refuse the grant altogether.

On Tuesday, (February 13,) the business commenced with Mr. Anstey's motion for a committee to inquire into the state of the inland fisheries of Ireland, upon their capacity, under due management, to contribute most largely towards the support of the poor, and upon the illegal monopoly, similar to American appropriation by squatting, under which local landholders had seized upon these public rivers as private property. He commenced with explaining the difference between Irish and English fisheries. In England, nearly all fisheries were private property, and legally so. In Ireland, with very few exceptions, all were legally public right. Now, under the weakness of the people, and the absence of all government superintendence, all these public rights had been so seized and usurped by powerful individuals on the spot, that in a country watered to the largest extent, and stocked with the finest fish, not one single fish, was allowed to be taken beyond a certain mark, except under the permission of these monopolists. The loss to the Irish poor was estimated at £600,000 per annum. This monopoly also led to a kind of poaching or fishing at illegal times of the year, by which, in one stream alone, the Blackwater, upwards of 1000 female fish, each fish producing 1500 eggs, of which 800 came to maturity, were annually destroyed. "This," said Mr. Anstey, "is the ground of my motion." Sir W. Barron, Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, Mr. Fagan, and Sir W. Somerville all expressed their approbation of the motion, and the latter said that the government would concur in forwarding its object.

Mr. Drummond next moved and obtained leave to bring in a bill for facilitating the transfer of real property, by establishing a course of practice which would enable purchasers to ascertain at once incumbrances, and to abridge the length of deeds by copying the statements in registries. His measure, therefore, comprehended three points—a county registry; maps of the registered estates to be deposited at the time of registration; and an easy and instant access to those registries upon the payment of a small fee.

Mr. Lewis, one of the Under Secretaries of State, then moved for a much more important measure,—a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to public roads in England and Wales. The new system proposed by the bill consists chiefly in three main points. First, under the present laws the parish maintains its roads by means of a rate, the turnpike trust by means of a toll, and when the tolls are deficient, the charge is defrayed by a highway rate. Both these modes of taxation are to be abolished, and county taxation is to supply the place. Secondly, there is to be a county roads court, which, after the 25th March next, is to manage all the roads of the county, and to supply all deficiencies, for the *current* maintenance and repair of all parochial and public highways, by a county rate. Thirdly, as the debts to bondholders on toll trusts now exceed £8,000,000, the county roads court is to take means to provide an "instalment pay fund," which in the course of twenty-seven years, viz., at the rate of about £7 per hundred yearly, is to pay off principal and interest of this debt. That part of this portion which is not supplied by tolls is to be raised by county rates. It will be seen that this is the point where the shoe will pinch.

The business of the day concluded with a notice of a new government bill, for amending the qualification of Irish parliamentary voters. The new points are the three following; first, the qualification to be not occupation, but that the land held should be rated in the parish books as being worth £8 per year; secondly, an annual revision of the registry as in England; and thirdly, an annual registration.

On Wednesday the house was occupied with Mr. Labouchere's repeal of the navigation laws. The government plan comprehends a total repeal of the navigation laws, in their four divisions under the old act—the colonial trade, the carrying trade, the long voyage or intermediate trade (viz., foreign vessels bringing tropical produce from any European port, where it is held in depot), and lastly, the British coasting trade, into which it seems foreign vessels are now to be admitted, so far as respects the sale of their cargo, or part of it, in any British port on their course. Such vessels are not to trade backwards and forwards from such ports, but they may take every one in their line. For example, London to Portsmouth or Southampton, thence to Plymouth, &c., or from Plymouth onwards to Newcastle, Leith, Glasgow, &c.

On Thursday there was no business in the House of Commons; it was counted out at four o'clock.

In the Lords, Earl Grey explained a new system of transportation. Those who are sentenced to transportation for seven, fourteen, or a longer term of years, are to be subjected to hard labour and a due reformatory discipline for the first twelve or eighteen months in an English gaol. They are then to be sent to hard labour on board ships, or in gangs on public works to Bermuda or Gibraltar.

On Friday there was no business transacted in the House of Lords. In the Commons the sitting was principally occupied with discussions on the Irish Habeas Corpus Suspension Act and the grant for the relief of Irish distress. The report on the former subject was agreed to, after an amendment proposed by Mr. J. O'Connell had been rejected by a large majority. The report on the grant of £50,000 was eventually carried by 128 to 39. Leave was then given to bring in a bill founded on the resolution.

In the House of Lords on the 19th February, the Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill.—After a considerable discussion, in the course of which Lords Denman, Brougham, and Stanley spoke in no very favourable terms of the measure, and intimated their intention of opposing it in its further stages, the Bill was read a second time.—Lord Campbell moved the Bills for amending the Law of Marriage in Scotland, and said that the present measure was identical with that on the same subject which had passed the House last Session. He explained the evils of the present state of the law in Scotland, and detailed the remedies aimed at by his Bills.—The Earl of Aberdeen warmly defended the existing law, which he declared to be admirably adapted to the habits and feelings of the people of Scotland, who need not shrink from a comparison with any other nation in regard to moral and religious culture.—The Duke of Argyle and the Earl of Eglinton declared their intention of supporting the Bills, which, after a few words from Lord Campbell in reply, were read a second time.

In the House of Commons the Irish Habeas Corpus Bill was read a third time, and passed by a majority of 168 to 13.

Lord John Russell proposed that the House should go into Committee to consider the following form of oath to be taken by Members of Parliament.

I, A. B., swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and that I will maintain the succession of the Crown, as established by an Act, intituled, "An Act for the further limitation of the Crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subjects;" and that I do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign prince, prelate, person, state, or potentate hath or ought to have any temporal or civil jurisdiction, authority, or power within this realm; and that I will defend, to the utmost of my power, the settlement of property within this realm, as established by the laws; and I do make this recognition, declaration, and promise heartily, willingly, and truly upon the true faith of a Christian.—So help me God.

In the case of Jews the last seven words to be omitted. The motion was carried by 210 to 113.

Mr. Baillie, in a most damaging speech, moved for a committee to enquire into the complaints of the colonies of Guiana and Ceylon; and also to report whether any measures could be adopted for the better government of those dependencies. Mr. Hawes said Lord Grey courted enquiry, and the committee was granted.

In the House of Lords, on the 23rd of February, the Bishop of Oxford moved for a select committee to inquire into the best means for extinguishing the slave trade. The Marquis of Lansdowne had no objection to the committee, as he thought the subject was open to discussion. After some observations from Earl Aberdeen, and Lord Stanley, and Earl Grey, the committee was appointed, and their Lordships adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Mr. S. Wortley obtained leave to bring in a bill for allowing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Several members expressed their determination to oppose the bill in the second reading.

Mr. Bouverie obtained leave to bring in a bill to exempt from penalties clergymen of the Church of England declaring themselves Dissenters.

On the 28th February, the Marquis of Lansdowne moved the second reading of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill for Ireland. Lord Brougham only lamented that the bill was to be so limited in its duration. After some observations from Lord Monteagle, who contended that in some parts of Ireland at least trial by jury was not a farce, the bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

On the 26th February, the Irish Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill was read a third time and passed, after Lord Brougham had again expressed his indignation at the conduct of one of the jurymen during the recent trial in Dublin. The Scotch Marriage and Registration Bill passed through committee.—Adjourned.

In the Commons on the motion that the House should go into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Cobden moved—

That the increase of nearly ten millions between the net expenditure of 1835 and that of 1848 having been caused principally by augmentations of warlike establishments and outlays for defensive armaments, which increase is not warranted by the present circumstances of the country, whilst the taxes required to meet the present expenditure impede agriculture and manufactures, and diminish the funds applicable to productive industry, thereby adding to the burdens of the people, it is expedient to reduce the annual expenditure, with practicable speed, to the sum which in 1835 was sufficient to maintain the security, honour, and dignity of the nation.

The motion was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and negatived by a majority of 275 to 78.

The House of Lords transacted no business on the 28th February and March 1st, and the House of Commons was engaged in matters of detail on the 28th.

On the 1st of March, Lord Ashley moved—

That a humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to appoint a commission to enquire into the practicability and mode of subdividing, into distinct and independent parishes, for all ecclesiastical purposes, all the densely-peopled parishes in England and Wales, in such manner that the population of each, except in particular cases, at the discretion of the commissioners, shall not exceed four thousand souls.

The motion was supported by Lord John Russell and opposed by Messrs. Hume and Bright; it was carried by 111 to 18.

A motion for going into committee on a Bill for imposing a general rate of sixpence in the pound on every electoral district in Ireland, in aid of the poor-law, was carried by 195 to 96.

These are the only matters of importance we notice in the debates which have come to hand.

Several elections had taken place Sir F. Baring (First Lord of the Admiralty) was re-elected for Portsmouth without opposition. Mr. F. Peel, son of Sir R. Peel, was elected for Leominster without opposition in the place of Mr. H. Barkly, appointed Governor of British Guiana. Mr. Baines, the new President of the Poor-law Commission, was re-elected for Hull without opposition. For Bolton the candidates were Sir J. Walmsley and Mr. T. R. Bridson, bleacher, of Boston. The show of hands was in favour of Sir Joshua. Mr. Bridson demanded a poll, which took place on the following day, when the numbers at the close were—Walmsley (Liberal), 632; Bridson (Conservative), 567. There was no opposition to the election of Sir R. Lopes, for South Devon.

Trade continued in an improving state, and we expect to find at the conclusion of the sales that the average increase on the price of wool was three-pence per pound. Tallow was about the same as our last quotations, 40s.

We find the following in the House of Commons report for February 16:—

Mr. F. Scott inquired how many free passages to the Australian colonies it was the intention of the Colonial-office to give to Dorset and Wilts; whether it was intended to adopt the same course in other and what counties, and to what extent; how much those free passages would cost the colonies; how many more emigrants might have gone if the grant had been made to assist instead of giving free passages; and the amount of colonial funds at present available for emigration?

Mr. Hawes would make inquiry into the subject, and hoped to be prepared to answer the hon. member's question at another time.

From this we suppose that some arrangements had been made for removing some portion of the surplus population of those counties to this colony. The immigrants by the Emigrant are said to have been selected by the Honorable and Reverend S. G. Osborne, whose letters in the *Times* on the social condition of the poor, with the initials S. G. O., have occupied so much of the public attention during the last two years.

It was reported that the government were endeavouring to get consols up to to par, when they would reduce the three per cents. to two and a half per cent.

Sir H. L. Bulwer, late ambassador at the Spanish Court, has been appointed to succeed Sir R. Pakenham, as British Minister at Washington. Sir R. Pakenham, who is an old diplomatic servant of the Crown, will retire upon a pension.

In France the government of President Louis Napoleon appeared to be firmly established. No decisive steps had been taken by the Roman Catholic powers towards the re-establishment of Pope Pius at Rome. The Grand Duke of Tuscany had fled from his dominions. The Danish dispute respecting the Schleswig-Holstein question remains as unsettled as ever. There does not appear, however, to be the slightest reason for fearing that England will become involved, whatever may be the character of the Continental revolutions.

Our summary is necessarily very imperfect. Should the Emigrant's mail be sent from the quarantine station in time, and contain any intelligence of importance not already before our readers, we shall publish an extra sheet in the course of the afternoon.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter past three.

ELECTION FOR DURHAM.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table a letter from His Excellency the Governor, signifying that the Court for the revision of electoral proceedings had declared Mr. S. A. Donaldson not duly elected for the county of Durham, and stating that a new writ had issued for the said district.

WASTE LANDS.

Mr. DANGAR withdrew the motion standing in his name—namely, "That an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to extend the provisions of clauses 16 and 22 of the Government Regulations of the 29th March, 1848, to the public generally,—such Regulations now giving a pre-emptive right to the leases of certain waste lands of the Crown to a special class of persons only—which, in the opinion of this Council, is subversive of the public interest, and partial and oppressive towards the community."

INSOLVENT ESTATES.

The next motion on the paper—"That an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of the House, a return of the gross proceeds of all estates placed under sequestration in the middle district of New South Wales, the number of such estates, and the average dividend paid by them"—dropped in the absence of Mr. Lowe.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.

The Standing Orders having been suspended,

Mr. MURRAY moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the trustees of the Church and School Ground at Yass, to sell the school lands in that town.

Motion carried, and Bill to be read a first time on Tuesday next.

COACH DRIVERS' PUNISHMENT BILL.

The Coach Drivers' Punishment Bill was postponed till Tuesday next.

CITY MAGISTRATES' BILL.

Mr. NICHOLS moved that this Bill be read a third time.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Council adjourned at twenty minutes to four o'clock, till three o'clock on Tuesday next.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Friday.

Before W. H. Kerr, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Robert and David Cassels, a special meeting was held, and the following claims were proved: Charles Newton, £52 10s.; Phillip Hart, £87 10s.; John Portus, £15 10s. 7d. The creditors present agreed to accept the offer of 2s. 6d. in the pound, made by the insolvents at a meeting held on the 20th April last.

In the estate of William Knight, an adjourned special meeting was held, and adjourned for further examination to this day, (Saturday), at half-past 10.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. Stubbs.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Cashmere Shawls, India-made Shawls and Muslin Robes, Household Furniture, Lamps, Trays, Stoves, Sashes, Chests of Tea, a Malt-bruising Machine, a Stanhope Gig, Horse, and Side Saddle; at 12 o'clock, 60 Rams, a new Boat of 25 tons; also, the cutter Georgians, 25 tons; at 2 o'clock, Library of Standard and other Works.

Mr. Stewart. At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Omnibus, Gig, &c.

Mr. C. Newton. At his Sale Yard, at 12 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides.

Mr. Mort.—At his Rooms, at 10 o'clock, Horse and Gig, Grey Cob; at 11 o'clock, Raisins, Almonds, Muscatels, 200 boxes Window Glass, and Sale of General Merchandise.

Police Office.—Alderman Fisher and Mr. Gilchrist, the magistrates on the roster for the day, took their seats on the bench yesterday, for the despatch of business. Captain Innes and Mr. Miles rendered their assistance. The gentlemen summoned for this day, (Saturday) are Alderman Allen and Mr. Betts.

The Senior Police Magistracy.—A despatch has been received from the Home Government, confirming the provisional appointment, by the Local Government, of Captain Innes to the situation of Senior Police Magistrate for the City of Sydney, vacant by the resignation of Charles Windeyer, Esq., Captain Innes will receive the full salary of £400 from the 1st of the present month.

Central Criminal Court.—The Court was occupied during the whole of yesterday in the trial of Mr. John Stirling, grocer, of George-street, for personating Mr. John Stirling, the Chief Inspector of Distilleries, at the late election for the county of Cumberland. The case terminated in a conviction, and defendant entered into recognizances to appear at twelve o'clock to-day, when his counsel (Mr. Lowe) will be heard on certain objections in arrest of judgment. The Gaol delivery will take place at eleven, there being no other case for trial.

Writ of Election.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, for general information, that James Frederick Palmer, Esq., having in due form resigned his seat in the Legislative Council, for the Electoral District of Port Phillip, a Writ has been issued for the election of a member to serve in the Legislative Council for the said District, during the continuance of the present Council; and that the following arrangement has been made for the said Election:—Chief polling place or place of nomination, Geelong; date of Writ, 7th June, 1849; day of nomination, 5th July, 1849; polling day, 17th July, 1849; return of writ, 31st July, 1849.

Writ of Election.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, for general information, that a Writ has been issued for the election of a member to serve in the Legislative Council, for the electoral district of the county of Durham, in the room of Stuart Alexander Donaldson, Esq., whose election has been declared void by the Court established for the trial of disputed returns, and that the following arrangement has been made for the said election, viz:—Chief polling place or place of nomination, Paterson; date of writ, 7th June, 1849; day of nomination, 25th June, 1849; polling day, 29th June, 1849; return of Writ, 7th July, 1849.

Camden Church.—The new church at Camden and burial-ground were consecrated by the Bishop of Sydney on Thursday last. There was a congregation of four hundred persons, and fifteen clergymen were in attendance.

Accident.—A accident occurred on Thursday afternoon which might have been of serious result. A person named Davis galloping along the Parramatta-road, near the Round house, and such was his carelessness that he did not notice a horse which had taken fright coming in the opposite direction, without a driver, and drawing a spring cart after him at the utmost of his speed. The shaft of the cart came into contact with the chest of Davis's horse, with such violence that he and his horse, the horse and the cart, all rolled over together. He was instantly assisted from his perilous situation, and one or two cuts were found on his head which induced the police to take him to a surgeon, by whom they were examined, providentially they were not of any serious character. The horse he rode was killed on the spot.

Committal.—A woman named Ellen Martin, lately in the employ of Mrs. Catherine Wright or West, was yesterday committed to take her trial for stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, the property of the aforesaid Catherine.

Robberies.—On Thursday afternoon a piece of towelling, valued about 35s., was stolen from the shop of Mr. Woods, of Pitt-street, draper, while he was engaged in receiving some goods from a dray.—Between the hours of one and two on Thursday, some person contrived unseen to pick the lock of Mr. Roberts's office, Bank of Australia buildings, George-street, and steal therefrom a small box containing a number of bills, orders, lottery-tickets, and sundry memoranda; fortunately they are of no value but to the owner.—In the course of Thursday night, or very early on yesterday morning, a quantity of tools, value about 30s., the property of Mr. Southorn, were stolen from an unfinished house at Woolloomooloo.

The Late Escape from Darlinghurst.—We understand that one of the men that escaped from Darlinghurst Gaol lately, is now safely secured in the Picton lock-up. It appears he has been employed by a shoemaker, named Henry Whiting, at Redbank, two miles from Picton and having committed an extensive robbery on a storekeeper residing at Picton, he offered some of the articles for sale, which led to his discovery and apprehension on the night of the 5th. On Wednesday he made a desperate effort to escape and murder the lock-up-keeper, and but for timely assistance would probably have succeeded.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday at Casey's public-house, Cumberland street, on the body of a lascar, known by the name of Glassop, who died rather suddenly at six o'clock that morning. From the evidence of Mr. Harpur, surgeon, who had been called in to visit the deceased on Tuesday last, it appeared that he was labouring under delirium tremens and inflammation of the stomach and bowels; to this cause he attributed his death. The Jury returned a verdict in accordance with Mr. Harpur's evidence.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The large quantity of English Gin lately imported has been the cause of the Legislative Council taking into consideration the high duty at which it has been admitted preventing the sale of it; and as there is every probability of large quantities coming forward, active steps are being taken by interested parties for a reduction to the scale of low duties, and we believe with every prospect of success: when this regulation comes in force, and it becomes generally known at home, there will be a stop put to shipments of Foreign Gin; we have little doubt that our present very limited supply of case Gin arises in some measure from the quantity of English Gin that has been sent out. It is rumoured that there is likely to be a duty of one shilling per gallon imposed on all Wines, in place of the 15 per cent. advalorem duty now in force; such a regulation would check the importation of cheap wines, of which there is so large a consumption, and be the means of introducing Colonial Wines among the poorer classes—but some years must pass ere this country can produce a quantity adequate to the present consumption—and we doubt not, that such a measure by bolstering the colonial manufacture would induce the growers to pawn a spurious article on the public rather than exert themselves to gain a name for their production; should the present system be carried on we have no doubt that within five or ten years our enterprising fellow-colonists will produce wines which will most effectually exclude foreign by giving us an article of superior quality, at as low rates as common can be imported. During the last week or two our neighbours have sent us many articles of which we stood in need, and in quantities sufficient to damp our market in the mean time; for some of the goods extreme prices have been paid at the outports,—speculating on our markets maintaining their high tone, and not considering that the quantities they pour in will have the effect of stopping sales; and imagining, no doubt, that speculators here will make a market for them to profit by. We fear that some parties will find themselves much deceived. There has been considerable stir in the Woolpack market, and nearly all the principal holders are cleared out.

Apples—Dried would now meet a ready sale, and the market could take off a few hundred casks.

Bluestone—Enquiries.

Brandy—No alteration to notice.

Camp Ovens—and Candles—Say sperm and stearine, are much enquired for, and stocks still light.

Cement—is quoted low.

Cigars—are offered 3s at 40s., and 3s at about the same rate.

Coffee—ex Guardian, has changed hands, but the low price of tea checks consumption—Manila is quoted at 42s.

Currants—move freely from second hands; there are none in first, and the outports are evidently very bare. If nothing comes in for a fortnight, the trade will be prepared to give a high figure, as the consumption this winter is very heavy.

Fish—Salmon, Ling, Cod, and Red Herrings—good, would realise fair rates. White Herrings are still quoted very low.

Geneva—has been taken freely by the trade at 19s.; we believe there is none in first hands of late importations. Consumption is steady, and the trade only sparingly supplied; the principal holders ask 22s.

Gin—English, in wood; in this article we look for some business being done; at present prices are nominal; Booth's commands 15s. to 16s. in bottle.

Glass—Crown and sheet are exceedingly dull, and likely to continue so if importations go on.

Hops—This market is in a most depressed state, and stocks accumulating.

Lead—White is still inquired for; red dry would meet a ready sale; pipe is also in demand; sheet continues dull, though 25 to 30 per cent. can still be obtained on cost.

Oil—Black is much inquired for, and no stock; sperm is being transhipped at £65, British caught; castor is wanted for bottling.

Paper—is held in large quantities.

Pepper—ditto ditto; black is offered at 2¼d. to 2½d.

Pickles—command a ready sale as they come to hand in pints and quarts.

Pimento—We notice a sale of about 20 tons at 112s.

Pipes—are still held in heavy quantities by importers and the trade; a large lot was submitted at a very low figure at auction.

Porter—is much wanted in bulk and bottle.

Raisins—Owing to a large portion of late importations having turned out damaged, prices are maintained for sound.

Rum—We have heard of a sale at a very low figure, but fine samples cannot be had much lower than they ruled previously to late importations; heavy arrivals are still anticipated, low prices at home inducing shippers to supply us freely.

Salt—We have heard of some sales this week; one or two of 50 tons each, at about 50s., are reported; the very large quantity of colonial manufacture now offered at 40s. checks the sale of imported. St. Ubes is quoted at 80s. and dairy at 60s.

Soda Ash—comes forward rather freely of late, and the demand has ceased for the present.

Sugar—Mauritius bright yellow, grainy, meets a ready sale at 20s. to 22s. Brown fetches 15s. to 16s., and in demand at these rates; 60 tons Pampanga were taken at about £15; Taal is offered at £14 10s., and sales about this rate; a parcel of bright Java counter sugar was also quitted,—terms private for the latter.

Tobacco—This market is in a very unsettled state, the high prices ruling evidently checking consumption; some parcels have come forward during the last few days, but for the most part of a quality not to interfere with fine samples.

Woolpacks—are much inquired for, and sales have been as low as 4s. 1d. for 8½ lb. to 4s. 6d. for 9½ lb; prices now quoted are 5s. for 9 lb. to 5s. 6d. for 9¼ lb., and very few heavy in the market.

R. HARNETT,

Broker,

3, O'Connell-street,

Soft Goods have gone off at very high rates publicly, and the demand is so general that invoices amounting to two thousand pounds have realised a nett profit of 50 per cent.

June 8.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—Friday.

Wheat.—Wheat generally has remained at our last quotation of 4s. to 4s. 6d., but has rather an upward tendency; for one or two small samples of very superior quality, 4s. 7d. has been obtained. The supply this week has been on a more extensive scale than during the preceding. We have not heard of any transactions in other than colonial wheat.

Flour.—No alteration has taken place in this article. The mills quote fine at £11 10s.; seconds at £10 10s., and ration at £9 10s., cash, per ton of £2000lbs.

Bran is in demand at 1s. 2d. per bushel.

Biscuit.—No. 1 (cabin), 18s.; and No. 2 (ship), 14s. 6d. per cwt.

Bread is selling at 3d. the 2lb. loaf.

Butchers' Meat.—Beef and mutton of the best quality is sold by the carcase butchers at 1¼d.; inferior may be had at 1½d.

Dairy Produce.—About one ton of butter was brought to market, which realised 1s. to 1s. 5d. for salt, and 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. for fresh. Two tons of cheese and one of bacon were disposed of at last week's quotations: the former at 4d. to 4½d., and the latter at an average of 4d.

Poultry.—Market dues were paid on ten loads of poultry. The prices have receded, fowls going off at an average of 1s. 2d., ducks at 1s. 8d., geese and turkeys at 4s. 6d. to 5s. per couple.

Eggs have advanced, none having been sold at less than 1s. 1d., and some at 1s. 2d. per dozen. The supply has not been beyond half that of last week.

Fruit.—Fourteen loads have been brought in. Oranges fetch 5d. to 8d., and lemons (of a common description) 2d. to 3d. per dozen; peaches 1s. 6d. to 2s. per basket; pears, (chiefly baking), 10d. to 1s. per dozen; of apples there have been but few if any brought into the market from the interior; Derwent apples sell at 18s. to 25s. per case, and are retailed, according to quality, at from 4d. to 1s per dozen.

Vegetables.—40 loads have been received during the week. Cabbages went at from 2s. to 4s. per dozen; carrots and turnips at 1s. 9s. to 2s. per dozen bundles.

Onions.—The lot received per Emma from Hobart Town are selling in the market at from £10 to £11 per ton.

Potatoes.—Van Diemen's Land potatoes realise £5 10s. to £6 at the wharf in large transactions; sales have however been made at a higher figure where the quantity taken has been small. For a single ton in the market £7 is asked.

Cattle and Sheep, fit for the butcher, may be quoted much as per last report. The following statement as to several sales of cattle will enable settlers to form for themselves an idea of the state of the market; one lot of 82 head were sold at an average of 36s.; one of 80 at 36s. 6d.; one of 240 at 37s. 9d.; one of 76 at 42s. 3d.; and one of 80 at 45s. per head. The general price obtained for sheep has been from 5s. to 6s., although a small lot fetched as much as 6s. 3d. There are a great number in the market which the holders would be glad to dispose of at 3s. 6d.

Horses.—Horses fit for India are in request at from £8 to £12. Mr. Stewart sold a mixed lot, of forty, very low in condition and unbroken, at the Cattle market yesterday. They did not average above 32s. 6d.

Forage.—Hay maintains its price at £5 10s. to £6 per ton; straw, £2 to £2 10s. Very little either of green fodder or of bedding has been brought to market during the week, and no alteration has taken place in the prices.

A Caution to Ladies.—"Will you never learn, my dear, the difference between real and exchangeable value?" The question was put to a husband who had been lucky enough to be tied to a political economist in petticoats. "Oh, yes, my dear, I think I begin to see it." "Indeed!" responded the lady. "Yes," replied the husband. "For instance, my dear, I know your deep learning, and all your other virtues. That's your *real* value. But I know also that none of my married friends would swap wives with me. That's your *exchangeable* value.

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ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—As I am in all probability the officer of the Legislative Council you had more immediately in contemplation when you wrote the complaint in your leader of yesterday, permit me to say that in the heat of the moment you turned your faces from the truth. No thought of *obstruction* swayed me when, in reply to your reporter's message to be immediately furnished with the papers you refer to, I sent him for answer that he could get them from the printer. On the contrary, I acted on the wish to *prevent obstruction to the business of the Council*, as well as on the well-known rule in all offices, public or private, important or unimportant, that papers once given into the custody of a clerk, may not be parted with by him unless in the ordinary course of his business, or by direction of competent authority.

But had I acted differently, and, at my own peril, regardless alike of the business of the Council and the rule everywhere governing in the custody of recorded papers, given your reporter the documents in question, pray how could their publication in an unauthorised form in the columns of the *Herald* in anywise speed their progress in the authorised shape in which alone the Council can recognise or act upon them?

You have been both hasty and unjust in this matter—hasty, inasmuch as a moment's reflection must have convinced you that I could not have acted otherwise than as I did act without grossly violating my duty to the public and myself: for I would have been without excuse in the event of accident to all or even one of those papers; and unjust, inasmuch as the facilities I have always studied to afford yourselves, and other gentlemen of the Press, cannot even by you be perverted into evidence of a desire to obstruct you or them in the dissemination of useful official information.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
R. O'CONNOR.

[We are so much pressed for time and space, that we must postpone our reply to Mr. O'Connor until Monday.—EDS.]

ENGLISH NEWS

MONEY MARKET.

(From the Times.)

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 1.—The English Funds have recovered in a considerable degree from the depression of yesterday. The first quotation of Consols was 91⅛ to ⅜, whence they declined to 91⅞ until the receipt of greatly improved prices from Paris, when a rise took place to 92¼, at which they closed. More buoyancy was noticeable in the foreign stock market this afternoon, and prices evinced a tendency to advance.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.—The English Funds opened this morning with considerable buoyancy at an advance of ⅛ per cent. on the closing prices of yesterday, and owing to a further rise on the Paris Bourse, the market continued firm for some time. Several large speculative sales, however, subsequently caused a very decided reaction, from which the recovery up to the close of business was only partial. The first quotation of Consols was 92¼ buyers, whence they receded to 91⅞, closing at 91⅞ to 92 for money, and 92 for the account. After regular hours the prices advanced to 92⅛ to ¼. The market for foreign securities was supported firmly at the commencement of business, but prices somewhat relapsed towards the close of the day. In the foreign exchanges there was no material alteration in the rates, which may be considered, however, on the whole, as exhibiting a slight tendency upwards.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.—The English funds opened with firmness this morning, and remained without any particular variation until the publication of the accounts by the overland mail, when a fall took place of nearly one per cent., which was not in any degree recovered from up to the close of business. The arrival of lower prices from Paris had also an unfavourable effect. The first quotation of Consols was 92⅛ to ¼, and they left off at 91⅞ for money, and 91⅞ to 92 for the account. The transactions in foreign stocks this afternoon were extremely limited. The commercial advices from India suggest the apprehension that the steady improvement which had at length commenced, and which had been confirmed by the last three or four arrivals, may be seriously checked unless the Punjaub war shall soon take a decisive and favourable turn. At present the mischief has only extended to the Bombay market, where a sudden dulness has come over all kinds of cotton goods.

CLOSING PRICES IN THE FUNDS.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Thursday	Friday	Sat.
Bank Stock	195¾	196	194
Consols for Account	92¼	92	91¾
India Stock	243	—	—
Long Anns. to expire Jan. 1860	8 15-16	9	9
Ditto Oct. 10, 1859	8¾	8 11-16	—
Ditto 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860	8¾	8 11-16	—
New 3½ per Cent. Anns.	93¾	93	92⅞
3 per cent. Reduced Anns.	92½	92	92¼
3 per cent. Consols Anns.	92¼	91⅞	91¼
Exchequer Bills.			
£1000, June	42p	41p	42p
£500, June	40p	—	—
Small, June	40p	42p	40p
Ditto advertised, June	36p	32p	32p
India Bonds, £1000	58p	— p	57p
Ditto, under £1000	58p	54p	57p

STATE OF TRADE.

LANCASHIRE, MONDAY, MARCH 5.—The silk fancy trade at Manchester and the neighbouring towns is very brisk, and the weavers' wages for particular descriptions of fine figured work have been advanced above 15 per cent., and common sorts from 5 to 10 per cent. The manufacturers cannot get hands sufficient to meet their demand. The cotton hand-loom weaving of nankins, ginghams, and ticks at Whitefield, Unsworth, Prestwich, and Radcliffe is unusually brisk, but wages are extremely low. The trade in cotton mills for ten miles round Manchester is in a more healthy state than it has been for several years past. The hatting business at Oldham, which has been slack for a long time, has begun to revive, and the hands in the iron trade have rather more work than for some months past, and yet many are only partially employed.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 5.—We have had a steady market today, and the demand for fine and middle qualities of flannels was equal to any we have had for several weeks past. The small advance which took place last week has been fully maintained. A full average quantity of business has been transacted, and we can truly say the flannel trade is in a healthy state. The wool market remains much the same as our last. Prices rather stiffer. The hands in the cotton mills in several places have obtained a small advance in their wages.

ROCHDALE MONTHLY CATTLE FAIR, MARCH 5.—The cattle fair to-day has been as well attended as could be expected, when it is considered that Bury fair is on the same day. Calving cows were dull of sale, prices low, and not many sold. Drapes or barren cattle are a drug, and sell at extremely low prices.

LEEDS.—There has been rather more business done both at the cloth halls and by direct deliveries from the manufacturers than has been the case the last two weeks, but the clothiers complain that they cannot get prices commensurate to the price of wool, more particularly in the lower qualities. The stocks are low, and with a moderate business prices must advance. Business continues good in the warehouses for seasonable goods for the home trade, and the shipping houses are also steadily improving. A considerable quantity of foreign and colonial wool has changed hands again this week, at advanced prices. In English wools there has been no material change either in demand or prices.—*Leeds Mercury.*

BRADFORD, THURSDAY, MARCH 1.—There is less doing in all kinds of combing wools, which may be traced to the spinners being in better stock, and staplers seeking higher prices. Noils and brokes are ready sale, at firm prices. The contracts in yarns entered into to-day for March, are at very firm prices, the spinners being invariably engaged, and not disposed to accept fresh orders. Every class of goods appears to be in request, and moving as they came to market; and great caution is exercised in taking orders beyond the month, the term usually agreed upon for bobbin yarns.

NOTTINGHAM.—The fancy bobbin-net trade is in a dull condition as regards the purchase of nets; the plain trade is, however, flourishing. The warp lace trade is depressed. The protracted turn out of the cut-up cotton hose hands has at length terminated, the hosiers having aggreed to advance the wages. The dispute between the silk-glove masters and their journeymen still exists. Scarcely had the cut-up hands got to work, than, as was anticipated, the drawer, pantaloon, and shirt hands turned out: the principle houses acceded to their request of an advance of one shilling per dozen, which was followed by most of the other houses.

LEICESTER.—The wool market is rather quieter, but prices are fully maintained. The late advance on yarns cannot be yet realized on goods, nor is the demand equal to what it has been. The spinners are fully employed, and the stocks of yarn are light. Farmers' lots run from 24s. to 27s. per tod according to quality.—*Leicester Chronicle.*

MANCHESTER, FRIDAY, MARCH 2.—Our market has undergone little or no variation since Tuesday. The business doing in goods is not large, but healthy, and the transactions are for a considerable number of markets. The full rates of last week are generally obtainable, and in some exceptionable cases, where stocks are light and the demand active, slightly advanced prices are secured. Producers are very firm in their quotations, and on the part of buyers, a feeling of growing confidence in the stability of present prices is observable. In yarns there is little or no change of importance since our last report. The demand for home purposes is not quite so vigorous as it was; but prices are perfectly firm.—*Manchester Examiner.*

We continue justified in believing that the evidences of returning prosperity are becoming gradually more conclusive. The transactions of the month in both twist and cloth have been again very large.—*From the circular of Messrs. M'Nair, Greenhow, and Irving.*

WOOL MARKETS.

BRITISH WOOLS.

LEEDS, February 16.—Business has been rather more active during the past week, and recent rates are firmly supported.

LIVERPOOL, February 17. SCOTCH.—There has been a little more doing in Laid Highland at full rates, as also in white. The demand is still good for all kinds of Crossed Cheviot Wool.

		s. d.		s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24 lbs.		6 3	to	7 0
White Highland do.		8 0		8 6
Laid Crossed	do. unwashed	8 0		9 6
Ditto	do. washed	8 6		10 6
Ditto Cheviot	do. unwashed	8 0		10 6
Ditto	do. washed	12 9		15 6
White ditto	do.	18 0		22 0

Import for the week ...... 30 bags
Previously this year ...... 994 „

FOREIGN.—The public sales in London are progressing favourably, which give a firm tone to our market; and our private contract trade has been active, at fully late rates.

Imports for the week .... — bales
Previously this year .... 11,126 „

FOREIGN WOOL.

CITY, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week included 955 bales from the Cape of Good Hope, 1648 from Peru, and the rest from Germany, Buenos Ayres, &c.

The public sales have been progressing daily since our last, and with much spirit, both as regards the biddings and the prices.

On Monday last Messrs. Marsh and Edenborough put up 1630 bales of Colonial, and 56 of East India. Port Phillip sold at 7d. for greasy, up to 1s. 4½d., and 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. for superior samples. Australian realized 9d., 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.; Cape 7½d. to 1s. 3½d.; and Van Diemen's Land, 10½d to 1s. 5d. per lb.; East India 2½d. to 7½d. per lb.

Tuesday's sale was by Messrs. J. T. Simes and Co., who offered 1854 bales. Cape sold at 6½d. to 1s. 3½d.; Australian at 10d. to 1s. 5d., and for scoured 1s. 7d.; Port Phillip at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d.; and for scoured lambs' as high as 2s. 5½d. to 2s. 7d., and greasy at 9½d. upwards.

On Wednesday Messrs. Marsh and Edenborough put up 1790 bales. Cape, 851 bales, sold at 6d. to 1s. 2d. and 1s. 3½d.; Port Phillip, 637 bales, at 7½d. for greasy, to 1s. 10d. for scoured; Australian, 302 bales, at 10½d. for locks, to 1s. 9d. and 1s. 10½d. for snow white, &c.; and 8 bales Van Diemen's Land, at 11½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.

On Thursday Messrs. Thomas Southey and Son offered 1762 bales Australian; 833 bales realized 9½d. and 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 7½d. for sheep's; the highest price being for scoured, and 1s. 1d. to 1s. 8d. for lambs'. Van Diemen's Land, 348 bales, went at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5½d., the latter quotation being for lambs.' Port Phillip, 315 bales, brought 11½d. to 1s. 5½d. for the lower descriptions to first clothing sorts and scoured, 1s. 3½d. for first combing, and 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d for first lambs'. Swan River, 24 bales, sold at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d., and Odessa Merino at 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 10d. for brook-washed and actual.

On Friday Messrs. J. T. Simes and Co. offered 1656 bales. Van Diemen's Land 664 bales, sold at 11½d. to 1s. 2d. and 1s. 6½d. for locks and clean sheep's, and at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 11½d. for lambs'. Australian, 365 bales, realized 11d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., and South Australian, 46 bales, 10d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. Cape, 232 bales, 5d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. Port Phillip, 349 bales, 8½d. to 1s. 4½d. for sheep's, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. for scoured, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 7½d. for lambs', and 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8½d. for hand-washed.

Mr. William Hall followed with 527 bales. Australian, 180 bales, sold at 9½d. to 1s. 4½d. Odessa, 177 bales brook-washed, at 9½d. to 1s. 6d. Spanish, 134 bales, at 11d. to 1s. 5½d., and Buenos Ayres, 36 bales, at 3d. to 8½d. per pound.

On Saturday Messrs. Southey and Son offered 1408 bales. Australian went as high as 1s. 7d., Port Phillip up to 1s. 7½d., and for lambs' to 1s. 9½d.; South Australian up to 1s. 2½d.; and New Zealand, from 1s. to 15d.

LEEDS, Feb. 16.—There has been considerable activity in sales of combing wools this week, and a further advance of 5s. to 10s. per pack has been obtained. Clothing wools are firmer, but have not advanced in the same proportion as combings.

WOOL.—The public sales have been in daily progress since our last, the bidding continues brisk, and nearly all that has been brought forward has found ready buyers at 2d. to 3d. advance on the lower kinds, and at 2d. per lb. on the best sorts. There is a large business doing in English Wool at the recent advance—*London New Price Current, March* 1.

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.—*Hides*—Salted, 1½d. to 2½d. per lb. *Leather*—Curried hides and sides, 11d. to 1s. 0½d.; tanned ditto, 5½d. to 6d. *Skins*—Sheep, 25s. to 32s. per dozen; seal, fur, large, 10s. to 20s. per skin; ditto middling, 15s. to 25s.; ditto small, 15s. to 30s.; ditto large pups, 10s. to 30s. 3d.; ditto middling, 10s. to 27s.; ditto small, 10s. to 20s.; ditto parchment and inferior, 3s. 9d. to 11s. *Bark*—Mimosa, £9 to £12 5s. per ton; ditto ground, £10 to £12. *Horns*—12s. to 30s. per 123. *Bones*—Shank, £5 10s. to £8 per ton; common, £3 to £3 5s. *Hoofs*—£4 10s to £5. *Tallow*—(Duty 1d. per cwt.) 36s. to 40s. per cwt. The imports last month were 20 tons Bones, 561 casks tallow. *Hides*—were sold at fair prices, with a good demand; the sales amounting to 3320 salted, sold as follows:—1st heavy 51½ to 59½ lbs. at 1¾ to 2¼; 2nds 1½ to 1¾; 1st light 39½ to 41½ lbs. at 1½d. to 2d.; 2nds ditto 1½d. to 1⅞d.—damaged 1½d per lb. *Leather*—Tanned sides and shaved hides sold at an advance of ½d. to 1d. per lb. The sales are 29 bales as follows:—Tanned sides, 16¼ lbs. at 6d.; shaved hides, 24 to 25¼ lbs. at 5½d. to 6½d. per lb *Skins*—162 furseal, middling, 24s. 6d.; small, 26s. 3d.; large pups, 30s. 3d.; middling, 27s.; small, 18s. 6d. to 19s.; parchment 9s. 3d.; black pups, 3s. 9d per skin. *Horns*—were sold at good prices, 2803 weighing 19½ oz. at 30s.; 12¾ oz. at 28s. per 123. *Bones*—Shank, inferior, were sold at £3 5s. per ton. *Bark*—30 tons was advertised for sale, but withdrawn. *Tallow*—At each weekly sale prices declined. The total decline upon the month is 2s. to 2s. 6d.; this is owing to the large imports and stock. The quantities submitted amount to 2262 casks, of which 1051 were sold at the sales. The mutton, bright and firm, 41s. 9d. to 43s. 6d.; middling ditto, 40s. 6d. to 41s. 6d.; dark ditto, 39s. 6d. to 40s.; beef, bright and firm, 40s. 6d. to 41s. 3d; middling ditto, 38s. 6d. to 40s. 3d.; inferior ditto, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt.—*Culverwell and Brooks' Circular, February* 1.

GOLD DIGGINGS AND WASHINGS AT CALIFORNIA.

(From the Liverpool Mercury, March 6.)

THE accounts by the last arrival from California are exciting, but deplorable. The dates from San Francisco are to the 25th of December. The following extracts contain the pith of the intelligence:—

"Since I last wrote to you, affairs have been getting worse. We have no government, either civil or military, and the country is full of lawless men, who are committing the most shocking outrages. Murders and robberies are of daily, and I might almost say, of hourly occurrence. Not an arrival occurs from the north, south, or the interior, but notifies the commission of new acts of villany which go unpunished. Within six weeks, more than twenty murders have occurred in a white population of less than 15,000 souls. The people are now acting in self-defence; and, four or five days since, three men were hung by Lynch law, sixty miles from this place. The United States revenue laws are now in force here, and will yield an income of say, 450,000 dollars the ensuing year, and, perhaps, more; and four-fifths of this amount will be collected at this port. Much dissatisfaction exists at the payment of such a tax on the part of the inhabitants without either a government or a representation. This feeling is gaining ground from day to day.

"I wrote you a very long semi-official letter some time since (September 18,) going at length into the history of the gold mines. I trust that you have received that communication, as it accompanied other official papers, all of which, I am informed, were correctly sent from Mazatlan to Vera Cruz about six weeks since. I have only time now to inform you that every thing in that letter has been more than realized up to this date. The gold mines continue to be as rich as before, although the rainy season has caused many to suspend their work. There can be no doubt that at least 4,000,000 dollars of gold, at 16 dollars per ounce troy, has been taken from the mines. The most accurate estimates I am able to make show that 1,500,000 dollars has been sent from the country, and 1,000,000 dollars of it has gone from this port. One vessel took 400,000 dollars. Two-thirds of all that has been exported has gone to foreign countries.

The *New York Herald* says,—"There has not been as much sickness at the *placer* as we were led to suppose; neither is the state of society there as bad as has been intimated. Fever and ague prevail there to a certain extent, and attack those who are careless in regard to their health; but with ordinary prudence persons can get along without any sickness. About a dozen of persons have died at the gold diggings, principally from want of prudence and exposure. The whole value of gold which has been gathered in California is estimated by those acquainted with the matter at three millions of dollars, two of which are left there in various ways, and the remainder is on its way to the United States. It must not be supposed, however, that every one gets rich there on the moment, for the work of getting gold dust and washing it is very arduous. Captain Daly, of San Francisco, organized an expedition of ten men, who went to gold digging, and were absent about three weeks, but they did not gather enough to cover expenses, and were disbanded. Real estate was selling at enormous prices; lots 25 yards square selling for 10,000 dollars. Provisions were abundant in San Francisco and the diggings. Flour poured in in great quantities from Chili and Oregon, and came down in price from 25 dols per brl. to 16 dols. at San Francisco. The probability is, that that article has fallen still further, perhaps to 10 dollars per barrel. Board in San Francisco was 10 dollars per week. Great as the discoveries of gold are, they are equalled by those of quicksilver. The metal is found in various parts of California, and the quantity is as abundant as it is in the mines of Spain. Mr. Forbes, the proprietor of the mines, had 30,000 dollars worth of the article on hand at Tepec, ready for market. It is found even within three miles of San Francisco. About 2000 emigrants had arrived in California from Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, and different parts of South America and Mexico. In fact, the gold fever rages as fiercely in Mexico as it does in the United States, and there as well as here expeditions are formed. The ship Huntress was sold for 40,000 dollars, and her purchaser intended to send her to Valparaiso for a cargo. At that place there was, at the last dates, great excitement in regard to California. The cargo of the ship Undine, which was re-shipped at Valparaiso, was sold at San Francisco at five hundred per cent. profit. The vessel was sold at Valparaiso for 12,000 dollars, and afterwards resold at San Francisco for 25,000 dollars. Captain Phelps, of the barque Moscow, and Captain Lindsay and Mr. Mellows, are on their way to the Atlantic, with 100,000 dollars' worth of gold dust. Edward H. Hanson is appointed collector of San Francisco, and will prevent the ingress of spelter into that port. The barque Tasso sailed from San Francisco for Valparaiso, but could not engage a crew under fifty dollars per month to each man, and seventy-five dollars to the steward, with an agreement to take them back to San Francisco. The *Californian Star* and the *Californian* are united, and the new paper is issued under the name of the *Californian*. The brig Mary was to leave San Francisco for Mazatlan about the 1st of January, with gold dust."

The Sacramento River is said to be navigable for vessels drawing eight feet from the ocean to Sutter's-fort, a distance of 150 miles from San Francisco, and for 100 miles further by vessels of lighter burden.

THE CATASTROPHE AT GLASGOW.

(From the Times, February 20.)

Glasgow, Sunday.

WE lament to announce one of the most appalling events which ever took place in the west of Scotland, and which occurred in the Theatre Royal, Dunlop-street, last night.

About eight o'clock, while the company was concluding the first act of the drama of the *Surrender of Calais*, the alarm of fire was given from the upper gallery; and it turned out in reality that a lighted paper (believed to have been thrown down by a person after igniting his pipe) had come in contact with an escape of gas, and produced a small flame; but it was so insignificant that it was extinguished by the persons in the vicinity. At first there was a slight commotion visible throughout the house, and those in the boxes, pit, and lower gallery kept their seats. Many in the gallery did not know, apparently, whether to treat the alarm of fire as a real or false one. Several persons from the stage and other parts of the house came forward and shouted, at the top of their voices,—"Keep your seats—there is no danger"; and a round or two of cheering was given. But in the midst of this a frantic panic arose, and there was a general and wild rush from the upper gallery towards the stairs which lead to the street. It may be necessary here to explain, that since the last "star" performed in the house, viz., Mr. Mackay (Bailie Nicol Jarvie), a pantomime has been brought out with great display, and, at the same time, the prices of admission have been reduced. The entrance-money to this spacious cockloft was only 3d.; the night was Saturday, when the working classes are generally disengaged, and, in consequence, the place was well filled, there being 500 in that part of the house. The audience rushed downwards in the terror of some undefined calamity; but most lamentably they were brought to a halt by some of them stumbling at the first landing above the flight of stairs from the street door. They crushed upon each other so rapidly that they soon formed a compact mass, and all chance of escape was gone. Those behind unaware of the nature of this obstruction, and hearing the shrieks from below, pressed on more furiously than ever, only of course to augment the catastrophe. Independently of the pressure the staircase soon became a second Black Hole of Calcutta, from the intensity of the heat and the want of fresh air. The weaker were trampled down by others, who were only to be trampled down in turn by the fresh and furious in the rear. The noise of the stifled cries and groans, and of the struggle for bare life which came from this horrid staircase, were most agonising; and even those who could not reach it, but were compelled to remain in the spacious gallery, whereby their lives were saved, set up dreadful yells. This shocking scene lasted for several minutes, and many gentlemen in other parts of the house made generous and noble efforts to reach the spot: but they were unsuccessful, for the lower staircase was jammed by the dead and the dying, and the entrance to the upper gallery was crowded by the frantic crowd. The fire brigade was early on the spot, but, being informed that the accident had been slight, and the flames extinguished, they quietly returned with their butts and engines, quite unaware that such an awful tragedy was acting near them. They were soon recalled, however, and some time again elapsed, in the confusion, before it could be decided where an entrance was to be effected. A kind of wooden partition, which separated a part of the lower gallery from the stair above it was hewn down by hatchets, and a frightful scene presented itself. A mass of bodies were found closely packed together, with the damp sweat of death on many a face. With much difficulty some of these bodies were dragged through the hole, and carried along the lower gallery to the apartments behind the scenes, with which there is a communication. At the same time workmen procured ladders, and mounted to the window with which the stair is lighted from the lane; but unfortunately this was protected or shut in by strong iron stancheons, and these had to be torn away by crowbars, which smashed away the solid stonework in which the stancheons rested. When once opened the air was admitted, but the aperture was too small to allow of any of the bodies being removed by it. A third mode of relief was by driving down a kind of bulkhead, which joins the main stairs, leading respectively to the street from the upper and lower galleries. It is said that a money-taker, who has his box at this spot, made some resistance to a passage for safety being made through his territory, which otherwise might have used with much advantage; but, where there is blame somewhere, public opinion may be suspended until there is time fully to inquire into this sad business. Few of those were saved on the lower staircase, but, a vast number were restored by Mr. Alexander, the manager, and others, entering the gallery from the side doors and dragging the people up the stairs and back again, into the place they had left All those who remained were safely passed to the street by these stage modes of exit.

The tidings flew through the city, and, as the streets are crowded at this hour, principally by working people, all the avenues to Dunlop-street were stopped up. Several of the magistrates, with Dr. Easton and many medical gentlemen, were soon on the spot, and witnessed horrors of which no one could have formed a conception. All the rooms of the Garrick Hotel, opposite the theatre, were by this time filled with the dead and the wounded. The pie-shop below was similarly occupied; and some of the rooms in the house of Mr. Grey, gold-beater, adjoining, were given up for the same purpose. There were also many dead and hurt behind the scenes of the theatre. As soon as possible, every cab which could be procured was pressed into the service, and all those who had been wounded and were alive were sent to the Infirmary. Then came the sad task of removing the dead, of which there were now 61 in the various places already mentioned. From an arrangement made by Mr. Carrick, Superintendent of Streets and Buildings, accommodation was provided at the Clyde-street Hospital, in which the bodies were laid out until claimed by their friends. They were accordingly removed, first, by means of omnibusses, and then by means of hearses, until all had been carried away. The bodies were placed in these vehicles uncovered and uncoffined, in parties of from five to eight at a time; for the greatness of the calamity did not permit of the ordinary observances being paid to the dead.

LIST OF PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED.

Catherine Hannigan, aged 16, 63, Clyde-street.
Catherine Buike, aged 20, Castle-street, Blind Asylum.
John Emerson, aged 15, George-street, Mile End.
Peter Ferguson, aged 13, Muse-lane.
John Hannan, aged 20, Broad-street, Mile-end.
Matthew Maitland, aged 10, 1, Oxford-lane.
John Forbes, aged 16, St. Enoch's Wynd.
John M'Auley, aged 12, 27, Clyde-street, Port Dundas.
Charles Templeton, Wallace-street, Tradeston.
David Cameron, aged 18, 31, Bell-street, Calton.
Arthur Mullin, 2 Warwick-street.
Edward O'Neil, aged 14, Bridegate.
Malcolm Russell, aged 12, 1, Oxford-lane.
Robert Forrest, aged 21, Garscube-lane.
John Anderson, aged 15, 76, Cowcadden-street.
John Brodie, aged 16, 133, New Vennel.
John Bruce, aged 17, 73, Nelson-street.
Patrick Mullen, aged 16, 34, Dale-street, Tradeston.
William King, aged 17, Somer-street, Mile-end.
Alexander M'Farlane, aged 19, 104, Dale-street, Tradeston.
William Dawson, 32, Prince's-street.
Angus M'Lean, aged 16, 10, Nicholson-street.
Henry M'Ewan, aged 14, 48, Portland-st.
James Kean, aged 16, 119, Main-street.
William Paterson, aged 17, 61, Dale-street, Tradeston.
Archibald Doyle, aged 17, 65, Main-street, Gorbals.
David M'Analty, aged 22, Sweet's-court, Great Hamilton-street.
A female child, aged 4.
Thomas Brady, aged 16, Cowcaddens.
Alexander Kirkwood, aged 17, Scotland-st.
John M'Auley, aged 17, Bishop-street, Port Dundas.
Lindsay Tonnach, aged 17, North Portland-street.
James Jamieson, aged 13, 16, St. Enoch-square.
Robert Galloway, aged 15, 15, Nicholson-street.
William Lee, aged 14, 31, Nelson-street.
James Steven, aged 11, 67, Stewart-street, Cowcaddens.
Duncan Clarke, aged 18, 148, High-street.
James Stewart, aged 12, Stewart-street, Cowcaddens.
James M'Lachlan, aged 15, 15, Catherine-street, Anderston.
Elizabeth M'Pherson, aged 16, Parliamentary-road.
Andrew Fleming, aged 17, 46, New Wynd.
James Kenneny, aged 16, 106, Stobcross-st.
Robert Clarke, aged 16, 74, Clyde-street, Anderston.
James Clarke, aged 17, 30, Scotland street.
Robert Rough, aged 18, Finieston-square.
Alexander M'Adam, aged 15, 70, Stockwell-street.
John Caulder, aged 12, 3, Saracen-lane.
Charles Milarkey, aged 12, New Vennel
Andrew Donachy, aged 42, East Clyde-st.
Alexander M'Quigan, aged 12, 9, Gallowgate.
John Cunningham, aged 17, Clyde-street.
Robert May, aged 15, 15, Sidney-street.
John Lindsay, aged 16, 48, South Coburg-street, Laurieston.
John Watson, aged 14, Crown Point, Mile-end.
Frederick Fraser, aged 12, 21, St. Enoch Wynd.
James M'Cowan, aged 16, 48, Portugal-street.
Mary Donachiey, aged 17, East Clyde-street.
Thomas Lindsay, aged 18, 25, Main-street, Anderston.
James Wilson, aged 15, 36, Rose-street, Gorbals.
—. Mitchell, King-street, Glasgow.
James M'Donald, aged 17, 72, Bridgegate.

[All claimed.]

Died in or on the way to the Royal Infirmary:—

Robert M'Ewan.
Alexander Morrison.
Name unknown. A young man.

[All claimed.]

PERSONS TAKEN TO THE INFIRMARY ALIVE.

Hugh M'Cready	William Tait
William Kemp	James Hammond
Alexander Strutt	Robert Montgomery
James Gilchrist	— Livingston
James Getting	— M'Callum
John M'Lachlan.	

Of these eleven persons eight were found to be little injured, and left, leaving three in the infirmary.

JAMES SMART,
Superintendent of Police.

Scarcely any of these bodies—and the writer saw nearly thirty—presented external wounds. Some of them had lost shoes and stockings, and all of them their caps, in the struggle; but the bodies presented a placid though blue appearance, such as is seen in the corpses of those who die from suffocation. The dead almost all belong to the working classes, and last night was perhaps the saddest ever known to that class in Glasgow. All who had a relation missing hurried to the Town's Hospital, to make their inspection, between fear and hope, but were informed that they could not be admitted till this morning. The frequent shrieks told how often a bereaved mother or father had recognised their dead child, or when a sister had seen the corpse of a brother with whom she had parted not long before in health and gladness.

By one o'clock this forenoon all the bodies at the Clyde-street Hospital, viz., sixty-one in number, had been claimed by their friends.

Of those sent to the Infirmary three have died, and one woman also died this afternoon at the hospital, which makes a total of 65 deaths. One woman has lost three boys, and another has lost her husband and two children.

This theatre was built in 1840. It is the most beautiful and extensive one out of London. Mr. Hudson, the comedian, Mrs. Nisbett, and Miss Faucit were under engagement to perform in the course of a few weeks. Mr. Hudson, indeed, had arrived a few minutes before the accident, and was to have commenced to-morrow.

FOREIGN NEWS.

(From the Liverpool Mail, March 6.)

PRUSSIA.

THE new Chambers were opened in the White-hall of the palace of Berlin, on the 26th ult., by the King in person. The members of both Chambers mustered in great numbers, there being very few absentees, and they are said to have presented, in personal appearance, a very marked contrast to that of the dissolved Parliament, which comprised great numbers of rude, illiterate, and needy peasant deputies. The Royal speech was frank, and bold. His Majesty commences by just glancing at circumstances which compelled him to dissolve the National Assembly in December last describing the new constitution granted by him as fulfilling all his promises of March last, and adverting to trade and commerce as reviving from the shock under which they appeared likely to sink. He calls upon the new Assembly to revise the Constitution, in conjunction with the Government, and states that various measures necessary for carrying out the principles of the Constitution will be submitted for their consideration. He regrets the necessity which rendered it unavoidable to place the capital and its environs in a state of siege, for the public safety, promises propositions on that subject, and on the revenue, and says,

"The completion of the means of national defence has not been interrupted, notwithstanding the increased pressure on the public revenue, and Prussia can rely with confidence on its army, whose organization, bravery, and devotion have been exhibited under heavy trials.

"A closer union of the States of Germany in one federal State has been the object of my most earnest desires, and the endeavours of my Government have been directed towards obtaining this great end, for which Prussia is willing to make all necessary sacrifices. The path towards an agreement between all the German Princes and the National Assembly at Frankfort has already been entered upon, and the efforts of my Government will continue to be directed to insure it. I need not say, gentlemen, how much you will be able to contribute towards the accomplishment of this great purpose

"The present state of the negotiations which have been commenced between the Central Government of Germany and the Crown of Denmark entitles us to hope that the differences by which peace, commerce, and navigation were interrupted last year will soon be satisfactorily adjusted.

"The peaceable and amicable relations of my Government with foreign States have not been disturbed."

After an allusion to the death of Prince Waldemar, he dismisses the deputies to their duties with the following exhortation:—"Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Chamber.—With confidence the country looks towards your co-operation with my Government for the consolidation of public order, that it may enjoy its constitutional liberties, and that its prosperity may thus be promoted. The protection of those liberties and of public order—the foundation of all national prosperity—I shall always have at heart, and shall rely on your support. May your efforts, with the help of God, serve to augment the glory of Prussia, whose people, closely united with their Princes, have overcome so many difficulties; and may they secure, both to Prussia and Germany, a peaceable and happy futurity."

On the 27th the Chambers were engaged in verifying the powers of the members. The left and left centre have united to support the candidature of Grabow for the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. One of the first motions made will be by Vinicke, for an adjournment of the Chambers till the German Constitution is completed at Frankfort.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that authentic intelligence has been received by the Prussian Government contradicting the report that Holland had agreed to place a portion of her fleet at the disposal of Austria.

The *German Reform*, of Berlin, of the 24th ult., says,—"Very intimate relations exist between the Prussian Government and the English Ambassador. All the most important State papers are communicated to him. Such great intimacy between the two Cabinets has not existed since the death of Frederick the Great; and it causes the belief that a treaty has been, or is about to be, concluded between Great Britain and Prussia, to counterbalance the alliance between Russia and Austria."

AUSTRIA.

The *Kolner Zeitung* asserts that the Austrian Cabinet has at length resolved on the plan of a re-organization of Hungary. Croatia, Scalvonia, the Servian Principality, and Transylvania, are to be severed from Hungary and joined to Austria. The rest, Hungaria Proper, though inhabited by a variety of tribes of different nationalities, will remain an integral country, having an independent administration and legislature, but united to the body of the monarchy by the military and financial establishments. To give an idea of the gigantic task of an equitable re-organization of the Austrian provinces, we need only refer to the Servian Principality (the Wojwodwina) the statistics of which are given in the *Belgrader Serbischen Zeitung*. That province covers an extent of 719 square miles, with a population of 1,605,808 inhabitants. Among them are 917,916 Servians, 26,200 Slowaks, 13,000 Bulgarians, 283,000 Wallachians, 278,400 Germans, 6160 Frenchmen, and 81,132 Magyars.

The *Vienna Gazette*, of the 21st, confirms the announcement of the entry of 6000 Russians into Cronstadt, and 4000 into Hermanstadt. A letter from Hamburgh, of the 26th, states that they have since evacuated those places, in consequence of the victories of General Puchner over Bem.

The *Breslau Gazette* states that a treaty has been concluded between the Cabinets of St. Petersburgh and Olmutz, by which the Danubian provinces and a part of Transylvania are to be ceded to Russia, in exchange for some territory situated in Bosnia and Herzegoin.

We learn from the scene of war in Hungary, that the battle of Kronstadt was indeed fought by the Russian troops, and not by the Austrians, as the *Winer Zeitung* asserted. The last letters from Pesth confirm the rumour of the fall of Szegedin, which has been stormed by the Servians. Accounts from Transylvania mention another victory of General Puchner, who is said to have again annihilated the Hungarian insurgents. Their leader, General Bem, has been killed by a bullet—if the Austrian reports can be credited. Prince Windischgratz quitted Pesth on the 25th ultimo, and removed his head-quarters to Hutzow.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Accounts from Schleswig-Holstein state that the war was about to recommence, the Danish Government having determined to abandon the armistice. This statement, it may be observed, is directly opposed to the declaration made by the King of Prussia in opening the Chambers on the 26th ultimo, when his Majesty, in alluding to this subject, said he had reason to hope "that the differences which had existed during the past year would soon be settled in a satisfactory manner."

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* thus describes a *document said to have been found* in the bureau of one of the secret societies, and to be in the handwriting of one of the leaders engaged in the last attempt to overthrow the existing Government:—"This curious 'State paper' declares that the first act of the conquerors would have been the establishment of a Triumvirate, each part of it representing the opinions of the three great democratic parties now in France. This Triumvirate would have possessed unlimited powers, or, rather, each member of it would, like the great Triumvirate of Roman history, have received *carte blanche*, with the single restriction of not interfering with his companions. Raspail would have represented Socialism; Ledru Rollin, Democracy; and Blanqui, the Revolution of 1792. M. Proudhon is, it appears, put down as the fittest person to be President of the Council in this new Government, and to hold, at the same time, the office of Minister of Justice and Religious Worship! M. Considérant is also mentioned as entitled to have a seat in the Cabinet; and Deville, the Montagnard, appears designated as the military commander, *pro tem.* of Paris. The liberty of the press was to be suspended for three years; the property of the Bank of France to be confiscated; all taxes pressing on operative classes to be abolished, and the rich to be taxed according to their means; the army and the National Guard to be disbanded, and to be replaced by twelve hundred battalions, of one thousand men each, to be composed of volunteers of the people; and, in conclusion, the decree of the Provisional Government, abolishing the punishment of death for political offences, to be revoked, and the guillotine to be erected *en permanence!* Such in substance was the plan for the regeneration of mankind proposed by Socialism and Red Republicanism, as disclosed in the document which, amongst so many other strange ones, is, at this moment in the hands of the police, and to which it would appear the name of the writer is appended."

The *Moniteur* publishes a statement of the exports and imports of France during the month of January, 1849, as compared with the corresponding month of 1847 and 1848. From this return, it appears that the import duties received in January, 1849, amounted to 8,533,241 francs; while the amount received in January, 1847, was 9,797,362 francs; and in 1848, 9,275,055 francs. It will be seen that the falling off is not nearly so great as during the past year. Trade is evidently recovering its tone.

The *Moniteur* enumerates further acts of violence committed by the Socialists on the 25th ultimo, at Chocaint, Furant, Villefranche, and twenty other towns in the departments.

Fifteen persons have been arrested on a charge of rebellion at Lanonaille, and committed to the prison of Perigueux. Several others had effected their escape, amongst whom were the son and son-in-law of the late Mayor of the town, who were believed to be the leaders of the insurrection.

It is asserted that the French Government have resolved to withdraw the troops from the Island of Otaheite.

The marriage of General Cavaignac with Madame Bauden, widow of the former Receiver-General and banker of that name, is talked of in the fashionable circles of Paris. Madame Bauden possesses a private fortune, which is estimated at 3,000,000 francs, (£125,000,) and the hotel in the Rue de Varennes, which the General occupied when he was chief of the executive power, belongs to that lady.

A deputation of the clubs and secret societies of Paris have left for Rome, together with a certain number of retired officers, who are going to drill the new republican militias of Central Italy.

The President of the Republic has despatched Colonel Majocci, one of his orderly officers, on a mission to Vienna, the object of which it is said, is to endeavour to induce the Austrian Government to consent to some settlement of the Italian Question otherwise than by entering the Roman States.

The National Guard of the town of Clermont, in the department of the Herault, has been disbanded by a decree of the President of the Republic. The Mayor of the town has been likewise dismissed.

Further disturbances have occurred at Narbonne, in consequence of the arrest of two leaders of the Montagnards. The timely appearance of three companies of infantry restored tranquillity. General Magnan has established the head-quarters of the third division of the army of the Alps at Dijon.

A Democratic banquet took place at Lyons on the 1st instant, which was attended by above 3000 persons.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs gave the following explanation on the subject of the invasion of Ferrara by the Austrians. He said that several representatives having been pleased to give him notice of their intention to address interpellations to the Government, respecting the events at Ferrara, he should meet their wishes by announcing to the Assembly that the Government had received two telegraphic despatches, dated respectively the 24th and 25th of February, which had brought intelligence of the evacuation of the territory of Ferrara by the Austrian troops. The Government had not received sufficient information to enable them to give the Assembly more ample explanation, nor to allow a discussion to be opened on the subject. The Assembly then proceeded with the Electoral Bill, which was, ultimately, read a second time. The elections for the Legislative Assembly must, therefore, take place on Sunday, the 29th of April.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.—After some unimportant business the Assembly proceeded to consider the organic law on the Council of State. The 8th clause fixes the number of Councillors of State; and at the second reading the number was reduced by 32. The committee now moved that the number be fixed at 40; and after a debate, in which M.M. Vivien, Boulatignier, Mortimer Ternaux, and others, took part, the Assembly decided, by a majority of 375 to 355, that the proposition of the committee should be adopted.

SPAIN.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 22nd ult. publishes a despatch from the Captain-General of Catalonia, announcing the destruction of the Republican bands and the submission of a great number of rebels. The defeat of the Cabecilla Pimentero was also confirmed by a despatch of the Political Chief of Guadalajara. The journals continued to advocate an armed intervention in the affairs of Italy.

The *Journal du Peuple* of Bayonne, of the 25th ult., states that the Madrid mail had been again burned by the Carlists in the neighbourhood of Burgos.

The *Eclaireur des Pyrenées*, of the 25th ultimo, says, that it appeared certain that Cabrera had resumed the command of the Montemolinist faction.

NAPLES.

The allusion made in Her Majesty's speech from the Throne, on the opening of Parliament, to the affairs of Sicily, in which the most serious charges of "revolting cruelty" were launched against the troops of the King of the two Sicilies, has created much sensation at Naples.

"We publish to day," says the *Tempo*, "the speech of the Queen of England on the opening of Parliament. We need scarcely point out the words which Lord Palmerston has placed in the mouth of his Sovereign with regard to the affairs of Sicily. We have no need to protest against the calumnious imputation which those words throw upon our army."

The *Tempo* then treats the imputation as a calumny, and appeals to all foreigners who were present at the siege of Messina to declare whether it was true or not that the city was given up to pillage, and the population put to the sword. Another grievance is, that in the Royal speech his Majesty is styled "the King of Naples" only, without reference to the two Sicilies.

ITALY.

TUSCANY.—FLIGHT OF THE GRAND DUKE.—On the 7th February, in consequence, it is said, of some *émeute* of more than usual violence in Florence, the Grand Duke of Tuscany fled from his capital and took refuge in Sienna, where he was shortly afterwards forced to depart in consequence of the popular excitement which his presence occasioned. He has since been successively reported to have gone to Piombino, Elba, and Malta. Meantime the departure of their sovereign was officially announced to the inhabitants of Florence, which was followed by immense agitation in every part of the city. The *generale* was beaten, the national guards and troops were called out, and the Chambers were hastily convoked. The clubs also issued a manifesto, convoking the populace who assembled in great numbers, and proclaimed a Provisional Government, choosing Montanelli, Guerazzi, and Mazzoni as its chiefs. The multitude then proceeded to the Chamber, and rushing into the galleries compelled the members to acknowledge and confirm the Provisional Government. The clubs proclaimed the deposition of the Grand Duke, and declared Tuscany to be part of the Italian *Constituante*, to be disposed of as the Roman Assembly shall hereafter decide.

ROMAN STATES.—On the 5th February the chambers were opened with great solemnity. All the streets passed by the *cortege* were carpeted. The crowd was immense. Everything passed in the most complete order. About one o'clock the representatives arrived from the Capitol at the Chancellerie. The old Chamber was prepared for the new Assembly. The ministers, preceded by Armellini, entered the hall, and were received with enthusiastic cheers. One hundred and forty representatives assembled. Armellini made a speech, in which he shewed the incompatibility of the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope. He descended from the tribune amidst cries of "Viva Italia e il popolo." Monsignor Mazzarelli then pronounced a long speech, explaining the course adopted by the Provisional Government during the late events. He stated that, in case of danger, the State would have 30,000 men ready

FRENCH COURT FESTIVITIES.—The grand *soirée* given yesterday week at the Elysée National, by the President, is said to have been not only the most brilliant *fête* that has occurred since the revolution of February, but to have exhibited little difference either in brilliance or etiquette from the most stately ceremonials of the Royal *régime*. Nearly 1000 persons assisted at this *fete*; but that which chiefly struck all who had the honour of an invitation, was the Imperial character of the scene; and if an old general of the Empire could for a moment forget the history of the last forty years, he might imagine that he was assisting at one of those gorgeous receptions in the time of Napoleon. As you entered the *Salon d' Attente* you encountered six tall grooms of the antichamber, dressed in the rich livery of the Emperor, motionless, silent, and stately as statues. Then your card was delivered, and your name written in a book, where a list had been previously made out, which served to check the cards presented. Your name was then pronounced in a loud tone of voice, and you were forthwith ushered into a second saloon, where the President was standing in the centre, in the attitude that has become so classic in France, notwithstanding its ungracefulness namely, with his hands behind his back. The ladies, whose names were announced, were invariably accompanied by aides-de-camp, who, with the grace and gallantry which distinguish the accomplished soldier, introduced them to the Chief of the State, who received them with a bow, and always had a few words to address to them. In an inner saloon there was music. The apartments were furnished in the style of the Empire: and the *garde-meuble* had been diligently searched for the objects of *vertu* and art, which reminded the old of days and scenes now gone by. The whole of the diplomatic corps was present, and to no one was the President more marked in his attentions than to Lord Normanby, with whom he conversed frequently in English.—*Atlas.*

THE NEW BISHOPRIC OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG.—The new colonial diocese of Victoria, of which the Rev. G. Smith, M.A., of Magdalene Hall, Oxford, is to be the first bishop, has received her Majesty's approval, and the bishop elect will be consecrated in the course of a few weeks. The Bishop of Victoria will have jurisdiction over the members of the Church of England in the five free ports, and wherever else on the continent of China he may find an opening. The endowment of the bishopric of Victoria has been provided for entirely by private subscription. The total sum at present available towards the erection of the see may be stated at £18,000, £6000 of which were collected in consequence of the Bishop of London's letter, £2000 contributed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and £10,000 by a "Brother and Sister," who have also offered £2000 towards the erection of a missionary college at Hongkong, in in connection with the Church. As soon as possible, after the erection of the Bishopric of Victoria, measures will be taken for the formation of dioceses in other colonies and dependencies of the British Crown; the preliminary proceedings for carrying out the object having been entrusted to his Honor the Vice Chancellor of England, Sir G. Staunton, Bart., Sir J. Urmstone, the Venerable Anthony Grant, D.C.L., Archdeacon of St. Alban's, and Rector of Romford, W. H. C. Plowden, Esq., W. W. Bird, Esq., G. Matheson, Esq. and Rev. E. Hawkins, B.D.

INSOLVENT MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—Mr. Moffatt, Mr. W. Evans, and Mr. Brotherton, have brought in a bill to provide for the exclusion of insolvent members of the House of Commons. The bill provides, that if any member, not being a trader, shall be indebted in any sum of money upon any judgment, &c., it shall be lawful for the creditor to apply to the Court in which such judgment, &c., was obtained, to fix a peremptory day for payment. The creditor must give the member six clear days' notice of his intention to make the application, and, if the money shall remain unpaid after the day fixed for payment, the creditor may apply to the Insolvent Debtors' Court for an order, vesting the estate and effects in the provisional assignee of the Court. The vesting order is to remain in force six months; but, immediately after the expiration of that time, the Insolvent Commissioner must send a certificate thereof to the Speaker, and thereupon the election of the member shall be declared void. In cases when all the creditors are paid or satisfied within six months from the date of the vesting order, it shall be lawful for the Insolvent Court to certify the same to the Speaker of the House of Commons; and in that event, privilege of Parliament may be retained, and the member may be entitled to sit and vote. The bill is to embrace the United Kingdom.

GOVERNORS OF COLONIES.—From a parliamentary return just printed, it appears that there are forty-five Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, &c., in the colonies, of which number ten are in the receipt of naval or military pay beyond their salaries. Three governors receive £7000 a year each, the highest amount paid; and two £500, the lowest sum paid. Two are paid £6000 each; five, £5000; two, £4000; four, £3000; and the other smaller sums. Sir W. M. Gomm, the Governor and Commander-in Chief of Port Louis, has a salary of £7000, and £1122 13s. 11d. as a colonel in the army.

THE ROYAL ETCHINGS—INJUNCTION AFFIRMED WITH COSTS.—In the Court of Chancery, on Wednesday, the Lord Chancellor read his judgment in this case, in which Mr. Strange sought for the dissolution of an injunction granted by Vice Chancellor Knight Bruce, restraining him from printing or publishing, either by himself or his agents, a catalogue descriptive of a gallery of etchings made by Prince Albert and her Majesty the Queen. The Lord Chancellor said that the importance which attached to the case referred entirely and solely to the exalted position of the Royal personages who were the real plaintiffs in the case, for there was no difficulty at all in the case itself. The defendant allowed the right of the plaintiff to the etchings; and yet he stated that, some persons having obtained access to some copies surreptitiously, and he having from such copies compiled a description of them, intended to publish such descriptive catalogue against the will of the owner to make such use of his exclusive property. It was admitted by the defendant that he could not publish a copy of the etchings—and yet, very strangely, he claimed a right to publish a description of such etchings so surreptitiously obtained. He (the Lord Chancellor) thought that the plaintiff had a clear and perfect right to have the injunction fully established, and therefore must dismiss the application to have the injunction dissolved, with full costs.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

THE GREAT PRISONS OF LONDON.
THE QUEEN'S PRISON.

(From the Daily News.)

Who has not heard of the Queen's Bench prison? Who, that has come to years of discretion, and like Basil Pennibreker, become endowed with the distinguishing privilege of manhood—the right of going to gaol for his own debts—has not more than heard of it? What lounger in Pall Mall, what saunterer in Regent-street, has not had a friend there at one time or another? Who has not known men prefer it to Rome, Baden-Baden, or Vienna? In fact, what statesman, poet, artist, noble, wit, politician, or philosopher, has not paid a visit to its secluded courts—taken momentary shelter from the storms of life within its peaceful haven — and gathered there new strength to combat with the world? Queen's Bench! Why the very words sound like an oracle, and stir the depths of memory as a dream. There is a history and a romance in its sound. Before the mind's eye flits a grand procession of glorious and spectral forms—authors, heroes, artists, who for a time have hallowed with their life, and thought, and fancies, a soil which is no longer vulgar. Queen's Bench! Thee vulgar, indeed! No, no! Genius has been too much about thy paths for that. The muse has sung and art embodied thee in immortal tones and shapes. In prose and rhyme, in sound and tint, thy votaries have made thee like a household thing in English homes. No one, indeed, but knows thee well—perhaps too well; for thou art truly not so bright, curious, picturesque, as the imagination paints thee. The pencil of Haydon, the pen of Fielding, have shed a glory round thee which is not thy own. In truth, genius has dealt with thee too graciously. So many rays from the great luminous track of our country's literature have fallen on thy threatening walls, and sombre nooks and courts, we hardly think of thee as the dark and loathsome thing thou art. The foreign splendours rest upon thee as a veil; but in truth it is the veil of a Mokannah—hiding a very hideous thing beneath.

We speak of the Queen's Bench. We must correct the term. The Queen's Bench belongs to history. It is no more. The site remains; the old walls are there still; the buildings are the same; but in truth it is a different place. All is changed within the last few years. The charm is gone. There is not much of the buffoonery, scoundrelism, riot, confusion, which formerly made it picturesque—striking to the artistic eye—suggestive to the poetic mind. There is little now to court the brush, or to reward the pen. The surface at least has grown common place and prosaic to a degree of repulsion. One sees more now of the tragic aspect of the place—less of the humour, the society, and the character. There is, of course, interest in this—a deeper interest than in the externals at any time, however grotesque, but such interest is not for the stranger. Not a man here but has a tale of sorrow or distress—some of which, could you believe them literally true, would make the heart bleed—and is only too willing to tell it if he can procure a listener. It is one of the curiosities of the prison world that it relaxes and breaks down the mind. Men who, in the world, would be close, prudent, disposed to keep their own counsel, after going through a course of idleness and maudlin thought, will decline into mere drivellers and gossips. Their minds become relaxed—loose, weak, childish. This effect of idleness and seclusion is not equally apparent in all persons; some minds will of course bear up against more dissolving force than others; but the tendency is general. Idleness always weakens and vitiates; if combined with personal restraint the evil work is so much the more rapidly done.

What was formerly the Queen's Bench—and is still popularly known as such—is now called the Queen's Prison. The change of name was made a few years ago, when several radical alterations were introduced into its plan and government. The famous Fleet Prison was pulled down about the same time, and the great prison of the Marshalsea was given up, and the three amalgamated into one. The whole of the prison is now within the walls. There are no liberties, as formerly, outside—a manifest improvement. At one time, nearly half the south side of London was within the rules; and, in the ordinary course of things, all the metropolis would soon have become one extended prison, had not a change been made. Prisoners living within the rules, by exercising a little care, could go pretty nearly where they wished. The governor was, of course, always bound to produce their bodies when required; but the arrangements were such as to allow a large margin for the *detenu's* pleasure and convenience. Evidence came before the old parliamentary commission (1727—29), showing that the warders were in the regular habit of selling the right of escape to such as could afford their exorbitant terms. Many persons indebted to the crown for very large sums got away beyond the seas in this manner; and so carelessly were things conducted by the officials—who, it should be said, in extenuation of their guilt, bought their situations for considerable amounts of money, and looked upon the business simply as a trade speculation—that no account was ever taken of the date of escape or the name of the person, much less any attempt made to recover the runagate. The officers bought their places and made the most of them. Universal corruption reigned—and, with more or less intensity continued in all three—Queen's Bench, Marshalsea, and Fleet, until the recent break up of the old system. Money, powerful everywhere, was omnipotent in these prisons. Everything could be done with it—without it, nothing. The hair stands on end at the relation of some of the barbarities practised to extort money. When the Commons' commission began its enquiries, it was so horrified at the disclosures made, it could not go on, but instantly went to the house, and reported a few of the first facts which came to light. The Commons received the report with indignation and horror, and instantly passed a resolution ordering the arrest of the functionaries, and urging the government to prosecute them without delay. The category of their crimes included beating, ironing, torturing, and murdering the poor debtors who had not the wherewithal to satisfy their masters' cupidity. Such a demoniacal state of things is not afterwards met with, it is true; but these debtor prisons were the disgraceful scenes of drunkenness, profligacy, and riot, in the days of Howard, and, indeed, continued so to the end of their separate existence. More stringent regulations are now enforced; and whatever the faults may be which an experienced eye can still detect, dissipation and disorder are not amongst the number.

The Queen's Prison is at present the receptacle of persons committed by the Court of Queen's Bench, by the Court of Exchequer, by the Court of Common Pleas, and by the Courts of Equity. It is, in fact, a national prison. Formerly it was under the jurisdiction of the bench; it is now under the control of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to whom an annual report is rendered. Practically, the prison is divided into three portions, which are thus appropriated:—1st. To persons who are remanded for fraud and defiance of creditors. This is the least pleasant part of the establishment—but it is not half penal enough. Second—To ordinary debtors, not known to be fraudulent, who cannot maintain themselves. Third—To ordinary debtors who can maintain themselves in prison. The first class is again divided into; (1), those who can maintain themselves; (2), those who need the county allowance. Generally speaking, the third class is the most numerous—that is, of persons who can and do keep themselves. For these the state finds nothing but a small room or cell and safe custody. Whatever else he may need, the prisoner must procure at his own expense: for instance, furniture, service, bedding, coals, &c. Many of the cells are beautifully fitted up; carpets, books, pictures, and luxuries of all kinds abound. From nine in the morning till seven at night the doors are open to visitors. Dinners and meals are cooked inside the walls; and there is only this restriction on the individual's taste or appetite, that the allowance of wine is restricted to a pint a-day, and for malt liquor to a quart.

At Whitecross-street, as we have seen, a person may elect to diet himself, or accept the county allowance. Here he has no such choice. If he is able to pay his own expenses he must. Before he can claim the prison diet he must make oath that he is not worth £10 in all the world, and cannot subsist himself without assistance; persons making false oaths in this respect are liable to all the pains and penalties denounced by the law against wilful and corrupt perjurers. This is a severe, but wholesome regulation, and prevents both fraud and idleness. To meet the dietary and other expenses of the Queen's Prison the whole of the Welsh and English counties are taxed according to the provisions of 53 George III., c. 113, to the rate of £1,500 a-year—the amount levied upon each separate county for this purpose being regulated by the numbers of the population. The London districts, of course, pay a very large portion of the whole. Formerly no allowance was made at all. The poorer class of debtors starved on the proceeds of a few inadequate charities, and in severe winters hundreds of persons have died of cold and want in the Queen's Bench and Marshalsea. The proceeds of these ancient bequests are now distributed at the discretion of the governor. About £120 per annum in the relief of prisoners, and about £130 in their release. It is, however, a standing rule not to pay more than £17 for the clearance of any prisoner. If his debt be less than that—a rare case in the Queen's Prison—the whole may be discharged; if more, the creditors will sometimes compound, and take £17 as a final dividend. There is also a charitable society for the relief of debtors in the Strand, the directors of which do much good in a quiet way, without going to the prison at all. Every inmate has the liberty, at his discretion, of writing to the society to draw attention to his case.

The vitality of one's impression, after a careful inspection of every part of the Queen's Prison, is that of pain and melancholy. Dirt and idleness, with all their attendant vices, meet you at every turn. Is it absolutely impossible to have work and cleanliness in a debtor's gaol? Are discipline and instruction more difficult than in a house of correction or hulk? We fancy not. Newgate was once no worse than Coldbath fields in these respects; but even in Newgate some improvements have been introduced. Its governor, in the days of Elizabeth Fry, thought it impossible to introduce any kind of industrial occupation—as the governor of the Queen's Prison believes of his establishment now. But time explodes such errors. We see no reason why fraudulent debtors should be supported in idleness at the expense of the state. Compulsory labour—a sterner discipline—would instantly make several people honest who know not how to be so now. One man is shown to the visitor who has been in the prison seven-and-twenty years. He won't go out. His liberty has been all the while in his own hands. By filing a schedule of his property he might go out at any time. He likes the idleness, the excitement, and the profit, of a prison life. Some minds are so sordid as to feel intense pleasure in the knowledge that they live at the expense of others. There are many such in this prison. They make no attempt to obtain their release. The place suits their habits and fancies. Their only object is to improve their condition as much as possible in it—to make their cells and diet agreeable. With this idea in their heads, they are always grumbling; pestering the officers to do something for them, or complaining at the Home office. Sometimes these complaints come into the courts of law.

We have used the term "profits of a prison life." This requires explanation. Many persons in the Queen's Prison, it should be known, make a trade of begging, and a very lucrative trade it is in the hands of clever rogues. One man is pointed out who sends out and receives almost as many letters as the famous Joseph Ady. "The Queen's Prison" is a capital address for a begging imposter. The word is suggestive of misfortune; but the munificent should remember that the really deserving are not the persons likely to adopt such a trade. We would strongly counsel every one to make an inquiry before sending money to persons confined in the Queen's Prison, however plausible the tale of their distress may seem. The officers can usually give the information that is desired.

SPECULATION IN WOOL.

To the Editors of the Leeds Mercury.

GENTLEMEN,—I think you might render good service by a few remarks in your valuable paper on the reckless speculation that is going on at the present time in wool, by parties in Huddersfield and Bradford, who are endeavouring to induce the public to believe that wool will be 4d. or 5d. per lb. higher at the next sales than the last. A glance at the imports will show that there is nothing to warrant such an advance in so short a period.

	Imported in 1847.	1848.
German	41,396	41,478
Spanish	1,955	403
Portugal	3,005	2,922
Australian	94,292	110,941
Cape of Good Hope	13,566	13,409
Russian	7,555	7,402
Total	161,769	183,555

The above is from Gooch and Cousin's circular.

There were from 120,000 to 130,000 bales sold at the different sales in London alone during the last year, and about 20,000 remain unsold, which proves that there was a large quantity left over the imports of 1847; and I think that no one will deny that the surplus for 1848 will be still larger. There has never been a period when there has been so large a stock of wool in the hands of the principal staplers and manufacturers as at the present time. How it is that some people, after so lately burning their fingers with railways, want to have them in the fire again, is past my apprehension.

I am, Gentlemen,

ONE WHO WISHES THE IMPROVEMENT TO BE PERMANENT.

COUSIN SALLY DILLARD.

SCENE—*A Court of Justice in North Carolina.*

A breadless disciple of Themis arises and thus addresses the Court:—"May it please your Worships, and you, gentlemen of the jury, since it has been my fortune (good or bad I will not say) to exercise myself in legal disquisition, it has never before befallen me to be obliged to prosecute so direful, marked, and malicious an assault—a more violent, wilful, dangerous assault and battery, and finally, a more diabolical breach of the peace it has seldom been your duty to pass judgment upon, one so shocking to benevolent feelings, as that which took place over at Captain Rice's in this county. But you will hear from the witnesses."

The witnesses being sworn, two or three were examined, and deposed—one said that he had heard the noise, but did not see the fight—another, that he saw the row, but didn't know who struck first—and a third, that he was very drunk, and couldn't say much about the scrimmage.

Lawyer Fowley—I am very sorry, gentlemen, to have occupied your time with the stupidity of the witnesses examined. It arises, gentlemen, altogether from misapprehension on my part. Had I known, as I now do, that I had a witness in attendance, who was well acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and who was sure to make himself clearly understood by the court and jury, I should not so long have trespassed on your time and patience. Come forward, Mr. Harris, and be sworn.

So forward came the witness, a fat, chuffy-looking man, a "leetle" corned, and took his corporal oath with an air.

Fowley—Harris, we wish you to tell about the riot that happened the other day at Captain Rice's, and as a good deal of time has already been wasted in circumlocution, we wish you to be compendious, and at the same time as explicit as possible.

Harris—"Exactly;" giving the lawyer a knowing wink, and at the same time clearing his throat. "Captain Rice gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard, she came over to our house, and axed me if my wife she moutn't go. I told cousin Sally Dillard that my wife was poorly, being as she had a touch of the rheumatics in the hip, and the big swamp was in the road, and the big swamp was up, for there had been a heap of rain lately; but, howsomever, as it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, my wife she mout go. Well, cousin Sally Dillard then asked me if Mose he moutn't go. I told cousin Sally Dillard that Mose he was foreman of the crap, and the crap was smartly in the grass; but, howsomever, as it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, Mose he mout"—

Fowley—In the name of common sense, Mr. Harris, what do you mean by this rigmarole? Do say what you know about the riot.

Witness—Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard, she came over to our house and axed me if my wife she mountn't go. I told cousin Sally Dillard——

Fowley—Stop, Sir, if you please; we don't want to hear anything about cousin Sally Dillard and your wife; tell us about the fight at Rice's.

Witness—Well, I will, Sir, if you will let me.

Fowley—Well, Sir, go on.

Witness—Well, Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard, she came over to our house, and axed me if my wife, she moutn't go. I told——

Fowley—There it is again; witness, witness, please to stop.

Witness—Well, Sir, what do you want?

Fowley—We want to know about the fight, and you must not proceed in this impertinent story. Do you know anything about the matter before the court?

Witness—To be sure I do.

Fowley—Well, you go on, and tell it; and nothing else.

Witness—Well, Captain Rice, he gin a treat——

Fowley—This is intolerable. May it please the court, I move that this witness be committed for contempt; he seems to be trifling with this court.

Court—Witness, you are now before a Court of Justice, and unless you behave yourself in a more becoming manner, you will be sent to gaol; so begin and tell all that you know about the fight at Captain Rice's.

Witness (alarmed)—Well, gentlemen, Captain Rice he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard—

Fowley—I hope this witness may be ordered into custody.

Court (after deliberating)—Mr. Attorney, the Court is of opinion that we may save time by telling the witness to go on in his own way. Proceed, Mr. Harris, with your story, but stick to the point.

Witness—Yes, Gentlemen. Well Capt. Rice he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard she came to our house and axed me if my wife she moutn't go. I told cousin Sally Dillard that my wife was poorly, being as how she had the rheumatics in the hip, and the big swamp was up; but howsomever, as it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, my wife she mout go. Well, cousin Sally Dillard then axed me if Mose he moutn't go. I told cousin Sally Dillard as how Mose as he was foreman of the crap, and the crap was smartly in the grass; but howsomever, as it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, Mose he mout go. So they goes on together; Mose, my wife, and cousin Sally Dillard, and they come to the big swamp, and it was up, as I was telling you; but being as how there was a log across the big swamp, cousin Sally Dillard and Mose, like gentlefolks, they walked the log, but my wife, like a dratted fool, pulled up her coats, and waded right through—*and that's all I know about the fight.*

ORIGIN OF MORMONISM.—The Mormons were originally of the sect known as "Latter-day Saints," which sect flourishes wherever Anglo-Saxon gulls are found in sufficient numbers to swallow the egregious nonsense of fanatic humbugs who fatten upon their credulity. In the United States they especially abound; but the creed becoming "slow," one Joe Smith, a smart man, arose from its ranks and instilled a little life into the decaying sect. Joe, better known as the "Prophet Joe," was taking his siesta one fine day, upon a hill in one of the New England States, when an angel suddenly appeared to him, and made known the locality of a new Bible or Testament, which contained the history of the lost tribes of Israel; that these tribes were no other than the Indian nations which possessed the continent of America at the time of its discovery, and the remains of which still existed in their savage state; that through the agency of Joe these were to be reclaimed, collected into the bosom of a church to be there established, according to the principles which would be found in the wonderful book, and which church was gradually to receive into its bosom all other churches, sects, and persuasions, with "unanimity of belief and perfect brotherhood." After a certain probation, Joe was led in body and spirit to the mountain by the angel who first appeared to him, was pointed out the position of the wonderful book, which was covered by a flat stone, on which would be found two round pebbles, called Urim and Thummim, and through the agency of which the mystic characters inscribed on the pages of the book were to be deciphered and translated. Joe found the spot indicated without any difficulty, cleared away the earth, and discovered a hollow plate formed by four flat stones, on removing the topmost one, of which sundry plates of brass presented themselves, covered with quaint and antique carving; on the top lay Urim and Thummim (commonly known to the Mormons as Mummum and Thummum, the pebbles of wonderful virtue), through which the miracle of reading the plates of brass was to be performed. Joe Smith, on whom the mantle of Moses had so suddenly fallen, carefully removed the plates and hid them, burying himself in woods and mountains whilst engaged in the work of translation. However, he made no secret of the important task imposed upon him, nor of the great work to which he had been called. Numbers at once believed him, but not a few were deaf to believe, and openly derided him. Being persecuted (as the sect declares, at the instigation of the authorities), and many attempts being made to steal his precious treasure, Joe, one fine night, packed his plates in a sack of beans, bundled them into a Jersey waggon, and made tracks for the west. Here he completed the great work of translation, and not long after gave to the world, the "Book of Mormon," a work as bulky as the Bible, and called of "Mormon," for so was the Prophet named by whose hand the history of the lost tribes had been handed down in the plates of brass thus miraculously preserved for thousands of years, and brought to light through the agency of Joseph Smith. The fame of the Book of Mormon spread over all America, and even to Great Britain and Ireland. Hundreds of proselytes flocked to Joe, to hear from his lips the doctrine of Mormonism; and in a very brief period the Mormons became a numerous and recognised sect, and Joe was at once, and by universal acclamation, installed as the head of the Mormon Church, and was ever known by the name of "the "Prophet Joseph.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

SPERM OIL.—A FISCAL PARADOX.—On Monday last, the duty of £12 10s. per tun heretofore levied on sperm oil ceased and determined; its prospective abolition having been included, some three years ago, in Sir Robert Peel's great tariff reform. For the future, therefore, sperm oil will be obtainable for £12 10s. per tun less than it has hitherto cost; and from this circumstance it would seem to follow as a natural inference, that the market price of the article should show a reduction to the amount. This, however, is not the fact. The price of sperm oil, on the remission of the duty last Monday, fell only from £84 to £82 per tun; the decline being £2 instead of £12 10s., or less than one-sixth of the presumable abatement. This is one of those paradoxes which are frequently presented to the observer of commercial phenomena. By what recondite law of prices, or occult mercantile art, is the sudden disappearance of twelve and a half from one scale balanced by the withdrawal of only two from the other? This is a fine case for the antagonists of free trade. There will not be wanting ignorant or unscrupulous champions of monopoly ready to argue that the difference between £2 and £12 10s. will be pocketed by the merchants, instead of benefiting the consumer; and that the only effect of the vaunted commercial emancipation will be to swell the gains of a parasitic class at the expense of the public revenue. It is worth while to anticipate and refute an argument so plausible, and so delusive. For this purpose it is only necessary to remind the reader of the influence of the past and the future on the present, in all human affairs, including commercial operations. For three years past the abolition of this duty has been looked forward to by the parties concerned; who have, doubtless, taken the prospect of reduction into account, as one element among others in the estimation of value, and the settlement of price. So that when Monday last brought the anticipated change, a considerable proportion of its effect had already been incurred by anticipation. This is the effect of the past on the present. The influence of the future has an analogous tendency to abate the immediate decline of price. The holders naturally inquire what supplies are expected from the fisheries; and compare the probable imports with the probable demand. It so happens that, at present, the stock of sperm on hand is relatively low; and the fresh supplies of the year are not expected to be large. This acts as a further counterpoise to the diminution of value resulting from the abolition of the duty. The price of sperm oil may be described as having fallen the whole amount of £12 10s. per tun, in consequence of the fiscal change; and as having then recovered nearly its former level in consequence of the real dearth. Had the dearth and the duty co-existed, the price would have been £12 10s. higher than it is. So that the benefit reaped by the public from the abatement of duty, though veiled by the contrary influence of an incidental scarcity, is not the less a real and positive saving to the full amount of £12 10s. per tun.—*Atlas, January* 13.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE.—About four miles from the Dunbridge Station, on the line from Bishopstoke to Salisbury, stands the handsome building, to the present uses of which we have already made allusion. We mentioned, in writing on the subject of Agricultural Colleges, and the advantages they afforded to the country, that Queenwood College was one of them. The statement, however, requires a little explanation, as Queenwood is not an exclusively agricultural seminary, but a college in which every branch of education is taught; and which, in addition to the usual course of classical and commercial study, provides, on a farm of 800 acres, for such young men as wish to turn their attention to agriculture, an opportunity to make themselves acquainted with it, both practically and scientifically. Its principal—who was employed in Russia by the Emperor Alexander, in the reclamation of waste lands around St. Petersburgh—is not merely an agricultural, but an experienced teacher, who is imbued with a deep consciousness of the importance of school as an introduction to life. The celebrated establishment of M de Fellenberg, at Hofwil, is the model to a great extent, at Queenwood College, as far as the principles upon which it is conducted are concerned. Like M. de Fellenberg, the principal of Queenwood is of opinion that the first business of an educator is to develop the various faculties of the youthful mind fully and harmoniously, and that the next is to give these faculties a proper training, with strict reference to the future destination of life of a pupil. We have not space, however, to enter at length upon this subject; but, having set ourselves right upon the point of agriculture, must confine our notice of Queenwood, as a public seminary, to the fact, that it is one of a kind of which we should rejoice to see many in England. The building itself was constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Owen, and is in fact the famous "Harmony Hall," where that philosopher, if such he may be termed, attempted to carry out on a small scale his views for the regeneration of society, and to establish the Millenium. On the gab e of the building appears the inscription, inlaid with flints, "C. of M., 1842." On inquiring the meaning, we were informed that it signified "Commencement of Millennium, 1842." The Owenite Millennium, however, was but of short duration. The disciples consumed more than they produced—disputes arose—Harmony became inharmonious, and the fine building and farm on which large sums had been expended, became an unprofitable speculation. The result was that the establishment was broken up for the benefit of the creditors—that the brethren were dispersed—and that Harmony Hall was shut up, and remained for a considerable time without either tenant or an offer. Ultimately Mr. Edmondson, of Tulketh Hall, near Preston, was induced to take a lease of it, to carry out on a more extended scale the educational principles for which he is celebrated, and which he had so successfully wrought out in the former establishment. He restored the ancient name of the farm, and under his auspices Queenwood College promises to be one of the most valuable seminaries in the kingdom.—*Illustrated London News.*

TITLES OF REGIMENTS.—Local titles now borne by Infantry regiments have generally little reference to the locality in which each regiment was originally embodied; but there are many exceptions; as for instance, the 7th, 21st, 23rd, and 17th Fusiliers; the 18th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 42nd, 71st, 72nd, 78th, 79th, 86th, 88th, 91st, 92nd, "Gordon Highlanders," 93rd, "Sutherland Highlanders," 95th and 99th. Several regiments, are merely known by the number which they bear; thus the 13th Light Dragoons, 17th Lancers, 73rd (formerly the 2nd battalion of the 42nd Highlanders), 74th, 76th, 75th, 83rd, 89th, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 96th, and 98th regiments have no titles whatever. It is hard that the 92nd and 93rd are not permitted to resume the titles designating the clans whence their origin is derived, and which were borne by the two regiments up to 1806. The 41st regiment has no claim to be styled the "Welsh Regiment;" the corps was originally the Royal Invalid Regiment, and raised in 1719; it was disbanded in 1787, and re-embodied on Christmas day of that year, but no longer as an invalid corps. The title of the Welsh Regiment was conferred in 1831, out of compliment to its then Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edmund K. Williams, now a Major-General commanding at Madras. The order to assume local titles was issued to our regiments August 31, 1782, and they were desired to 'cultivate connexion with each county, so as to create a mutual attachment between the inhabitants and the regiment, which might be useful towards recruiting the corps.' This attachment does not, however, seem to have become violent, for on May 20, 1809, the Duke of Buckingham had sufficient interest with the King to cause an exchange of titles between the 14th Foot (then at Buckingham) and the 16th Foot; the 14th becoming the 'Buckinghamshire,' and the 16th the 'Bedfordshire.' Up to 1804 the 25th Regiment was styled the 'Sussex,' the 35th the 'Dorsetshire,' the 39th the 'East Middlesex,' the 57th the 'West Middlesex,' and the 77th had no title. In 1806, the 25th became the 'Borderers,' the 35th the 'Sussex,' the titles of the 39th and 57th remaining unchanged. On the return from the East Indies, in 1808, of the 77th Regiment, they received the title of the 'East Middlesex,' and the 39th Regiment that of the 'Dorsetshire.' In other words, the 39th assumed the title previously borne by the 35th, and the 77th assumed that formerly borne by the 39th. It is owing to this that the 57th presents a solitary instance of a regiment whose denomination is 'West,' being senior to a regiment belonging to the same county denominated 'East,' the 57th being the 'West Middlesex,' and the 77th the 'East Middlesex.' The 86th Regiment bore the title of the 'Leinster' up to May, 1812, when the regiment received its present title of 'The Royal County Down.' The 70th Regiment was originally styled the 'Surrey,' but owing to the interest of Colonel (now Lieut.-General Sir) Lewis Grant, who added 200 Glasgow lads to the regiment, its title was changed, November, 1812, to the 'Glasgow Lowland; in November, 1825, the original title was restored to the corps.—*Globe, January* 24.

THE FLYING POST OFFICE ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—This office, which every evening flies away from London to Glasgow, and wherein government clerks are busily employed in receiving, delivering, and sorting letters all the way, is a narrow carpeted room, twenty-one feet in length and about seven in breadth, lighted by four large reflecting lamps inserted in the roof, and by another in a corner for the guard. Along about two-thirds of the length of this chamber there is affixed to the side wall a narrow table, or counter, covered with green cloth, beneath which various letter bags are stowed away, and above which the space up to the roof is divided into six shelves, fourteen feet in length, each containing thirty-five pigeon holes of about the size of the little compartments in a dove cote. At this table, and immediately fronting those pigeon holes, there were standing as we flew along three Post Office clerks intently occupied in snatching up from the green cloth counter, and in dexterously inserting into the various pigeon holes a mass of letters which lay before them, and which, when exhausted, were instantly replaced from bags which the senior clerk cut open, and which the guard who had presented them then shook out for assortment. On the right of the chief clerk the remaining one-third of the carriage was filled nearly to the roof with letter bags of all sorts and sizes, and which an able-bodied Post Office guard, dressed in his shirt sleeves and laced waistcoat, was hauling at and adjusting according to their respective brass labels. At this laborious occupation the clerks continue standing for about four hours and a half; that is to say, the first set sort letters from London to Tamworth, the second from Tamworth to Preston, the third from Preston to Carlisle, and the fourth letters from Carlisle to Glasgow. The clerks employed in this duty do not permanently reside at any of the above stations, but are usually removed from one to the other every three months. As we sat reclining and ruminating in the corner, the scene was as interesting as it was extraordinary. In consequence of the rapid rate at which we were travelling, the bags which were hanging from the thirty brass pegs on the sides of the office had a tremulous motion, which at every jerk of the train was changed for a moment or two into a slight rolling or pendulous movement, like towels, &c., hanging in a cabin at sea. While the guard's face, besides glistening with perspiration, was—from the labour of stooping and hauling at large letter bags—as red as his scarlet coat, which was hanging before the wall on a little peg, until at last his cheeks appeared as if they were shining at the lamp immediately above them almost as ruddily as the lamp shone upon them—the three clerks were actively moving their right hands in all directions, working vertically with the same dexterity with which compositors in a printing office horizontally restore their type into the various small compartments to which each letter belongs. Sometimes a clerk was seen to throw into various pigeon-holes a batch of mourning letters, all directed in the same handwriting, and evidently announcing some death; then one or two registered letters, wrapped in green covers. For some time another clerk was solely employed in stuffing into bags newspapers for various destinations. Occasionally the guard leaving his bags, was seen to poke his burly head out of a large window behind him into pitch darkness, enlivened by the occasional passage of bright sparks from the funnel pipe of the engine, to ascertain by the flashing of the lamps as he passed them, the precise moment of the train clearing certain stations, in order that he might record it in his "time bill." Then, again, a strong smell of burning sealing wax announced that he was sealing up and stamping with the Post Office seal, bags, three or four of which he then firmly strapped together, for delivery. All of a sudden the flying chamber received a hard sharp blow, which resounded exactly as if a cannon shot had struck it. This noise, however, merely announced that a station post we were at that moment passing, but which was already far behind us, had just then been safely delivered of four leather letter-bags, which on putting our head out of the window we saw quietly lying in the far end of a large strong iron-bound sort of landing net or cradle, which the guard a few minutes before had by a simple movement lowered on purpose to receive them. But not only had we received four bags, but at the same moment, and apparently by the same blow, we had, as we flew by, dropped at the same station three bags which a post office authority had been waiting there to receive. The blow that the pendant bag of letters, moving at the rate say of forty miles an hour, receives in being suddenly snatched away, must be rather greater than the flying one receives on being suddenly at that rate dropped on the road. Both operations, however, are effected by a projecting apparatus from the flying post office coming suddenly in contact with that protruding from the post.—*Quarterly Review.*

A FACTORY GIRL'S HOUSEKEEPING.—'If you'll believe me, Mary, there never was such a born goose at housekeeping as I were; and yet he married me! I had been in a factory sin' five years old a'most; and I knew nothing about cleaning, or cooking, let alone washing and such like work. The day after we were married he goes to his work after breakfast, and says he, 'Jenny, we'll ha' th' cold beef, and potatoes, and that's a dinner fit for a prince.' I were anxious to make him comfortable, God knows how anxious. And yet I'd no notion how to cook a potato. I know'd they were boiled, and I know'd their skins were taken off, and that were all. So I tidyed my house in a rough kind o' way, and then I looked at that very clock up yonder,' pointing at one that hung against the wall 'and I seed it were nine o'clock; so, thinks I th' potatoes shall be well boiled at any rate and I gets them on the fire in a jiffy (that's to say, as soon as I could peel them, which were a tough job at first), and then I fell to unpacking my boxes! and at twenty minutes past twelve he comes hom, and I had th' beef ready on th' table, and I went to take th' potatoes out o' the pot; but oh! Mary, the water had boiled away, and they were all a nasty brown mass, as smelt through all the house—He said nought, and were very gentle; but oh, Mary, I cried so that afternoon. I shall ne'er forget it, no, never; I made many blunders after, but none that fretted me like that.' 'Father does not like girls to work in factories,' says Mary. 'No, I know he doesn't; and reason good. They oughtn't to go at all after they're married, that I'm very clear about. I could reckon up (counting with her fingers) ay, nine men I know, as has been driven to th' public house by having wives as worked in factories; good folk, too, as thought there was no harm in putting their little ones out at nurse, and letting their house go all dirty, and their fires all out; and that was a place as was tempting for a husband to stay in, was it? He soon finds out gin-shops, where all is clean and bright, and where the fire blazes cheerily, and gives a man a welcome as it were.' Alice, who was standing near for the convenience of hearing, had caught much of this speech, and it was evident the subject had previously been discussed by the women, for she chimed in. 'I wish our Jem could speak a word to th' Queen about factory work for married women.—Eh! but he comes it strong, when once yo get him to speak about it. Wife o' his'n will never work away fra' home.' 'I say it's Prince Albert as ought to be asked how he'd like his misses to be from home when he comes in, tired and worn, and wanting some one to cheer him; and may be, her to come in by and by, just as tired and down in th' mouth; and how he'd like for her never to be at home to see to th' cleaning of his house, or to keep a bright fire in his grate. Let alone his meals being all hugger-mugger, and comfortless. I'd be bound, prince as he is, if his misses served him so, he'd be off to a gin palace, or summut o' that kind. So why can't he make a law again poor folks' wives working in factories?' Mary ventured to say that the Queen and Prince Albert could not make laws; but the answer was, 'Pooh! don't tell me it's not the Queen as makes laws; and isn't she bound to obey Prince Albert? And if he said they mustn't, why she'd say they musn't, and then all folk would say, oh no, we never shall do any such thing no more.'—*Mary Barton: a Tale of Manchester Life.*

EMIGRATION.—SALES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK.—For some weeks past the sums of money drawn out of the Bank of Ireland, by farmers emigrating to America, have been very considerable in amount. However strange it may appear, there have also been sales of Government stock by those farmers, in small amounts, but in the aggregate to a large sum. In the cash offices of the Bank of Ireland, any day you can see those freize-coated emigrants drawing out their savings, preparatory to a winter voyage across the Atlantic.

COLDS.—Young ladies should take care not to sit near the piano, for it is a well known fact that that instrument has caused more dreadful colds than all the thin shoes and draughts in the world. The most beautiful creatures, who were perfectly well and laughing the minute before, have no sooner approached a Grand Broadwood than they have been suddenly seized with a sore throat, and have in a minute lost the use of their voice. This complaint is less taking as the young lady grows older, and rarely has any effect in a family where there are several sisters.—*(Punch's Almanack.)*

LIGHT PASSENGER STEAM-CARRIAGE.—The Fairfield steam-carriage left Paddington at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and went down to Reading at the rate of forty-five miles per hour. She went easily and pleasantly, and every one in her appeared to be gratified by her performance. From Reading she proceeded with the greater part of her passengers on to Bristol, whence she was to depart that afternoon for Exeter. She will then be handed over to the board of Managers of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, and it is expected she will commence her regular trips on the Tiverton branch of the Bristol and Exeter Railway to-day. Among the gentlemen present on this journey were Mr. Rowland Hill, of the post-office; Captain Simmons, Government Inspector of Railways; Mr. Valentine, Engineer of the East Anglian Railways; Mr. Gregory, Engineer of the Bristol and Exeter Railway; Mr. Chapman, of the East India Railway; and a number of other individuals connected with railways, who all expressed themselves satisfied with the result of this trial trip. If, when this steam carriage gets better into work, it should go at the rate of fifty miles per hour, with fifty passengers, consuming about eight pounds of coke per mile, and weigh only fourteen tons, including passengers, motive power, fuel, and water, which it is confidently believed will be the case, what a triumph it will be for the principle of combining motive power and carrying power in the same vehicle (upon six wheels), over the old method of employing a locomotive, tender, first, second, and third class carriages, and parcels van (making six vehicles on thirty-six wheels), and weighing some fifty-six tons, consuming forty-five pounds of coke per mile, and costing more than double what this steam-carriage does, which will do the same work in the same time, at a greatly diminished first cost, expense for fuel, &c. Hitherto, on many branch lines, trains as above composed have been employed to carry twelve, twenty, thirty, or forty persons, thus making "much ado about nothing," but eating into the pockets of shareholders. Hereafter we hope to see a better adaptation of means to ends, and not to employ an elephant to do the work of a donkey.

THE GOLD FEVER.—However, this "gold-fever" is not exactly a jesting matter. A popular delirium, though ludicrous enough in some of its aspects, is, after all, a painful subject of contemplation to those who look beyond the moment. We are, indeed, comparatively speaking, uninfected, in this country; yet it might be unsafe to take for granted, that many quacks will not find some patients, and that the daily administration of inflammatory stimulants requires no corrective. Most earnestly, therefore, do we warn all those of our countrymen who have anything to lose, to beware how they relinquish the tedious, but sure, pursuits of regular and honest industry, and rush into schemes of which they really know nothing whatever, except that the schemers have formed a contemptuously low estimate of the commercial caution and good sense of the community. We know but little of the "gold district" of California; but we know enough of the great, unalterable laws of commerce, and enough of the history of all El Dorados from the beginning of the world, to predict that cruel disappointment and misery await those whose haste to be rich leaves them no leisure to count costs. There is nothing really new in this Californian affair. We have had it all before over and over again; and we know just as well what an El Dorado ends in, as we know at what o'clock the sun will rise to-morrow morning. We have had two of them already, in our own time, in the shape of Mexican mines, and "provisionally registered" railway bubbles; and he that runs may read. As regards this particular Californian El Dorado, any man with an atom of commercial shrewdness and sagacity may see, at a glance, that it is about the most perilous venture in which the dupes of their own greed ever risked life and squandered money. A country without government, without magistracy, without law, except that of the bowie-knife and revolving pistol; a country to which all the buccaneering adventurers of two hemispheres are rushing, in armed swarms, each fearing to be behind the other; a country in which all necessaries of life are run up, by the combined influences of scarcity and social insecurity, to an exorbitant and fabulous price—such a country will not only be a perfect pandemonium of all the passions, but (what is more germane to our present purpose) it will be a singularly difficult and dangerous place for making money. Of course, a day will come, when the rightful owners of the Californian gold district will assert their proprietary title, and send a sufficient military and police force to stop the scramble; but, let it be remembered, whenever that day comes, there is an end of the El Dorado. In the mean while, Californian emigration is simply gambling—with the chance of being wrecked, starved, robbed, or murdered. Why go so far, when dice are to be had at home? On the whole, although we have never happened to see and handle any of that Californian gold, and although it is most favourably spoken of by the assayers, we unhesitatingly tell our readers that it is not, by many degrees, so "free from alloy," as the New York *savans* would have us think. And we earnestly entreat such of our countrymen as feel the remotest inclination to take a voyage of 20,000 miles, with the view of trying their luck in a scramble—which may be all over, by the way, before they reach their journey's end—to ask themselves two questions before starting. First, may not even gold be bought too dear? And, secondly, is it quite certain that there are not very good gold mines at home, that will handsomely pay the working?—*Morning Chronicle, January* 11.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT PESTH.—The Pesth Suspension Bridge, which is erected over the Danube, at Pesth, was commenced in 1840, according to the designs and under the direction of William Tierney Clark, civil engineer, and has just been completed at a cost of 650,000*l.* This bridge, which for magnitude of design and beauty of proportions stands first among suspension bridges, has a clear waterway of 1250 feet, the centre span or opening being 670 feet. The height of the suspension towers from the foundation is 200 feet, being founded in 50 feet of water. The sectional area of the suspending chains is 520 square inches of wrought iron, and the total weight of the same 1300 tons. This is the first permanent bridge since the time of the Romans which has been erected over the Danube below Vienna, it having been considered impossible to fix the foundations in so rapid a river, subject to such extensive floods, and exposed to the enormous force of the ice in the winter season. It now, however, stands as another monument of the skill and perseverence of our countrymen. The bridge was opened for the first time, not to an ordinary public, but to a retreating army, on the 5th of January, 1849, by which the stability of the structure was put to the most severe test, which cannot be better described than by referring to the letter of a correspondent, who writes—"First came the Hungarians in full retreat in the greatest disorder, hotly pursued by the victorious Imperialists; squadrons of cavalry and artillery in full gallop, backed by thousands of infantry—in fact, the whole platform one mass of moving soldiers; and during the first two days, 60,000 Imperial troops, with 270 pieces of cannon, passed over the bridge." This fact cannot but be of importance to the scientific world, since it proves that suspension bridges, when properly constructed, may be erected in the most exposed places, while their cost in comparison with stone bridges is comparatively insignificant.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.—The *Corsaire* has the following description of the last two sittings of the National Assembly:—"45,000f. in two days—not a sou less. But to be just, the 900 give us something for our money, as we call on the country to judge:—Sitting on the 29th ult. On the Left: 'There is a conspiracy on the part of the Ministry!' On the Right: 'It is on the part of the Reds.' 'Yes!' 'No!' 'You are *Brumairiens!*' 'You are *Juineurs!*' 'Respect was not shown to the President of the Assembly!' 'Even his slumber was respected, for he was left to sleep on!' 'It was treason!' 'It was politeness!' 'The Ministers must be impeached!' 'M. Proudhon should be sent before the Court of Assize!' 'Down with Changarnier!' 'Down with the clubs!' 'Put the question to the vote!' 'The order of the day!' The President: 'We will proceed to another kind of exercise—to the law on the tax on donations and successions.' (Here three-fourths of the honorables desert their places, and go and smoke the representative cigar, which they have so well earned). And that is for £22,500f. Sitting of the 30th ult.:—M. Sarrans: 'It is frightful! It is unexampled! It is abominable! It is reactionary! A colonel of the National Guard has been arrested!' On the Right: 'He deserved it!' 'Order!' 'M. Forestier has been arrested for a letter!' 'No!' 'Yes!' 'It is for having held forth in the groups!' 'It is not M. Forestier who ought to have been arrested, but M. Changarnier!' 'The General only caused precautions to be taken!' 'It was a provocation!' 'It was an act of prudence!' 'Say of compression, of intimidation, of reaction! We demand his dismissal and impeachment—*mille millions de constitutions!*' 'Order!' 'To the vote!' The President.—'You are agreed; so we will resume the law on donations and successions.' (A general *sauve qui peut.* Total, with the 22,500f. of the day before, 45,000f.) At the rate at which things are going on, the organic laws may be terminated in 1870. We demand that work by the piece shall be substituted for work by the day in the Chamber. Let the representatives have so much a-law, and say no more about it. It is true that piece-work is the *exploitation de l'homme par l'homme*; but it must be admitted that representative work by the day greatly resembles the *exploitation* of the purse of the country by the purse of the constituents."

A MUSICAL CRITIC.—"Ah, Spiffler! what jolly times you have of it—going every night to the opera, and getting up to all these things—compared to us poor fellows in the city, who have to drudge away until foreign-post hour! I wish I knew enough of music to be a critic!" "So you do," said Spiffler. "But I don't know anything." "That's enough!" "What! and music so complicated a science!" "Music may be a science, but writing about music is a dodge, and one dodge is worth three sciences any day in the week—that is, of course, if you know how to work it!" "I don't understand—I——" "Hold your tongue, and I'll make you a musical critic in three words. Call all tunes 'movements'—never say anything is correctly played, 'but conscientiously interpreted;' whenever you hear a slow air, and then a quick one, lug in a sentence about a 'largo,' and a 'cabaletta'—write as much about 'diatonics,' and 'major-fifths, and chromatic intervals,' as you please, because nobody but fiddlers and piano-forte teachers know anything about them. If you want to do the severely classical, you can always talk about some old Dutchman of the name of 'Bach,' who wrote fugues—go into raptures about '*Iphigenia in Tauris*,'—sneer at any one who writes lovely melodies as a quadrille composer—and say, good naturedly, that, of course, Auber and Bellini are very well in their way. Then, as to vocal music, take care you don't get confounding mezzotintos with mezzo-sophranos, for that is awkward; but be sure, when a *debutante* comes out, to be great upon the quality of the tones of the upper or lower 'register'—don't forget that word—nor 'flexibility' neither—nor 'wiry'—nor 'timbree.' Never call a voice a voice, but always an 'organ;' and above all (and here's half the secret of musical criticism in a word) make it a solemn rule never to conclude an article without complaining that the brass drowned the stringed instruments, and finding fault with the conductor for taking the time of the adagio 'too fast,' or, if the allegro, 'too slow.'"—*(From Clement Lorimer, Part III.)*

THE BOSTON AQUEDUCT.—On the 25th October last, the extensive works for the conveyance of water from Lake Cochituate (or Koochee-awa, an aboriginal term for "clear, beautiful water") to Boston, a distance of nearly twenty miles by the usual route, were so nearly completed that the water was formally let on with great ceremonial, through an ornamental fountain at Boston common, when it immediately sprung to a height of nearly eighty feet, amidst the gratulations of an immense multitude, assembled from all parts of the state of Massachusetts, and even of New England throughout. The day was one of jubilee, opening with the sound of bells and cannon, followed by military reviews, and civilian processions through triumphal arches, and closing with the spectacle of fireworks and illuminated fountains. The undertaking was begun only two years and two months before, and was deemed one of peculiar difficulty. The culvert is a brick oval in hydraulic cement, 6 feet 4 inches in height, and nearly 15 miles in length, extending from the late gate-house, which is of granite, to Brookline, where it ends in a reservoir of granite, whence the water is carried through cast-iron pipes to the town reservoirs. The other works in masonry are chiefly in granite, plain, but substantial. From the reservoirs at Boston the water will be forced by its own pressure through the highest building in the city. One of them will contain two weeks' supply, while the aqueduct is capable of discharging more than ten millions of gallons a day. The small pipes, which are to be run into each house at the public expense, are of lead; and as the water is said to be of remarkable purity, it is to be hoped that the prudence of thus using a metal so apt to be acted on by water in the direct ratio of its purity has been well tested. About three millions of dollars have been expended on these works, and about half a million more will be requisite. The town lands, it is said, will redeem the whole expense in a few years, independent of the rate charged to individuals, which is to be a very low one, till altogether withdrawn, as it is intended ultimately to be, if not deemed requisite as a source of increased income to the city. The chief engineer of the main division of the works, namely, between the lake and Brookline, was Mr. E. S. Chesbrough, of Newton; resident engineer, Mr. M'Kean.—*The Builder.*

WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The seventh of these entertainments took place last night at Exeter-hall, when a strong additional interest was given to the performance by the appearance of the celebrated Mr. Braham, who sung his famous "Stand to your Guns," and his still more famous "Bay of Biscay," besides a duet of his own composition, "Gallop on Gaily," with Mr. Sims Reeves. To describe the enthusiasm with which Mr. Braham was received, and the applause bestowed upon all his efforts, were impossible; it is enough to say that he was encored in both his songs, that he substituted a modern ballad for the first, and repeated the "Bay of Biscay" entire; and that a similiar tax being made upon the duet with Mr. Reeves, it was also repeated. Mr. Braham made his first appearance before an English public in 1786, 62 years ago. Perhaps no other artist ever enjoyed so long and so continually prosperous a career. Even now, in his 77th year, he has the freshness of feeling that appertains to youth, and we doubt much whether any singer now living could have supplied the irresistible energy and vivid dramatic expression which the veteran exhibited last night in his execution of the "Bay of Biscay;" to parody a well-known saying of Kean, "the hall rose at him;" the effect was positively electric. Scarcely less exciting was the duet with Mr. Sims Reeves, the curiosity of the audience being naturally raised to the highest pitch by the rare occasion—one perhaps never previously recollected—of hearing side by side the vocal heroes of two different epochs.—*Times, January* 4.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN COMMERCE BY MEANS OF RAILWAYS.—A meeting of merchants and manufacturers, and others favourable to the prosperity of India, took place in Manchester. Several resolutions were passed in favour of the growth of cotton in India, and especially of proper means being provided for its conveyance to the ports, Mr. Bazley, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said, that to India, with a population of 113,000,000, our exports only amounted to 15d. per head per annum; whereas to Brazil they amounted to 6s. per head, India was, therefore, far below the standard it should occupy in the scale of consuming powers, an evil which was increasing by want of efficient means of bringing cotton from the interior to the coast. The remedy was a railway to communicate with Bombay and the other ports from the interior, and especially from the cotton districts. There were 500 individuals in Lancashire who were ready to take twenty shares each: £50,000 being thus raised in support of the undertaking, it would certainly lead to its successful accomplishment. Mr. Bright, M.P., supported the observations of the preceding speaker, and adverted to the delay manifested by the East India Company in furtherance of the project.

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1512823

TO TRADESMEN.

WANTED, a situation for a Boy as indoor Apprentice to a light trade. Wages would be no consideration. Apply to F. J., *Herald* Office. 9116

TO STOCKHOLDERS.

WANTED TO RENT a Sheep Establishment of five or six thousand sheep, for a term of years, by a person of ten years' colonial experience; a station in the southern country would be preferred. Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to Mr. W. Walker, Jugiong, Yass. 8884

WANTED, by a respectable person, recently arrived in the colony, about 25 years of age, a situation as Companion to a lady or to superintend the domestic affairs of a family; could assist in any light business, and would have no objection to the country. Apply by letter pre-paid addressed to E. M., Post-office, Sydney. Satisfactory references can be given.
June 5. 9295

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

LOST.—From the Yard of Mr. Malony, Innkeeper, Parramatta, on the 25th ultimo, two Cart Horses, of the following description:—

One chesnut Horse, aged, silver mane and tail, branded on the near shoulder JC.

One dark bay Horse, long switch tail, branded JC near shoulder.

The above Horses were seen passing through the Broken-back Bridge Toll Bar on the evening they were lost, and are supposed to be somewhere between Parramatta and Windsor.

Any person finding and delivering the same to Mr. Vincent Howell, Innkeeper, Windsor Road; or to Mr. Malony, Innkeeper, Parramatta, will receive the above reward.

THOMAS MALONY,
Wilberforce.
June 4. 9293

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from my service, on the 29th May, George Keays alias Stevens, taking with him a horse, saddle, and bridle. A warrant has been issued against him by the Queanbeyan Bench, and the above reward will be paid to any person apprehending him.

DESCRIPTION:—

About 32 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, slight made, fair hair, light blue eyes, small features, wore a dark striped shooting coat, drab tweed trousers, too large for him, black silk handkerchief, and large new cabbage-tree hat. The horse is small, about 14 hands, dark bay, black points, and long tail, branded H2 shoulder and o in circle on the neck.

A. CUNNINGHAM,
9238 Lanyon, Queanbeyan.

TO CABMEN, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

TO LET, in Kent-street, two doors from Windmill-street, a Cottage, containing four rooms, with out-houses, and a large yard, with shed adapted for cabmen, or hay and corn dealers, being very convenient to the shipping.

Also,

A House in Windmill-street, containing five comfortable rooms and kitchen.

For particulars apply at the *Herald* Office. 8388

TO LET, the Estate of Box Hill, six miles from Windsor, and fourteen from Parramatta, containing 1700 acres of Land, about 500 of which are cleared and stumped, with a Cottage of six rooms, in good repair, extensive out-offices complete, good garden, and every convenience suitable for the residence of a respectable family, or for any person desirous of keeping a Dairy. For terms, apply to Mrs. E. Terry, Potts' Point, Darlinghurst; or to
GEORGE ROUSE, ESQ.,
8940 Rouse Hill.

PETERSHAM COTTAGE,
PARRAMATTA ROAD.

THIS Cottage with ten or twenty acres of land, will be sold, or let for a term of years; the dwelling-house and out-offices to be repaired either by the tenant or the lessor, as may be agreed upon. The cottage and out-offices are very commodious, and situate about three miles and a half from Sydney. Apply at the premises, or by letter to Mr. T. J. Fisher, Chambers, King-street and Elizabeth-street. 8627

PETERSHAM ESTATE,
NEWTOWN.

CAPITAL Allotments on Clearing Leases, for seven, fourteen, and twenty-one years. A number of allotments already taken by gardeners and small farmers. Apply to Mr. C. R. Langley, Surveyor, Elizabeth-street North; or at Mr. T. J. Fisher's Chambers, Sydney. 6268

PHŒNIX PARK ESTATE, directly opposite the town of Morpeth, and the Steam Company's Wharf, with a quarter of a mile frontage to the river, sufficiently deep to allow vessels to take in cargo.

One hundred acres of this very valuable property is to be disposed of by private contract. Fifty of them are let to respectable tenants. On the remaining fifty are a neat cottage, detached kitchen, barn, men's dwellings, yards, &c., and immediate possession will be given. If not sold, the last mentioned fifty acres will be let.

N.B.—Liberal credit will be allowed. For further particulars apply to John Macdonald, Pitt Town, if by letter, post-paid.
Pitt Town, May 26. 8633

PENRITH FLOUR MILL.

TO LET, that well known Water Mill, known as the Penrith Flour Mill, in good working order. Rent moderate. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to Mr. R. Copland Lethbridge, at Dunheved, Penrith,—if by letter, post-paid. 2012

TO LET, a House situate in Kent-street North, near the Gas Works, containing twelve rooms, with shop, cellars, stables, &c. Apply next door, to Mr. F. Smith. 8118

TO LET, Nos. 2 and 5, in Thurlow's Terrace, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. Possession can be given on the 1st June next. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. S. C. Brown, at Messrs. Thurlow and Grant's Offices, 308, Pitt-street. 8081

STORES.

TO LET, those commodious Stores in Hunter-street, late James Simmons and Sons. Apply at the Stores.
May 28. 8846

TO LET.

THE Brisbane Distillery, situated in Parramatta-street, in the City of Sydney.

A store, situated between the distillery and the flour mill, at present in the occupation of H. S. Hayes, and from its command of water, well adapted for a woolwashing establishment.

The large store, lately known as the Pantechnicon.

The sugar refinery, known as "Mr. Cooper's Sugar House," with plant and machinery in complete working order.

Also,

Brisbane Cottage, situated in the rear thereof, at present occupied by R. W. Newman, Esq.

For particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 397, Pitt-street.
3031 G. KING

TO LET, UNDERCLIFF, situated at Cook's River, about six miles from Sydney. It consists of a cottage of eight rooms, kitchen, and cellar, with stable, &c., a large and well-stocked garden, and a cleared paddock of ten acres.

The Cook's River Omnibus runs to within about half-a-mile of Undercliff twice a-day. Immediate possession can be given.

Apply at the Loan Company's Office, 354, Castlereagh-street.
May 27. 8558

FINE American NEGROHEAD, (wholesale), at 2s. 6d. per lb.
Second quality ditto, 2s. 9d. per lb., by the keg or half-keg
Superior American CAVENDISH, 2s. per lb., by the box of 150 lbs.
Boydell's Colonial Tobacco, and
A large stock of low price Tobacco in bond, from 1d. per lb. and upwards, for trading.
☞ Captains of ships supplied with Tobacco, &c., out of bond.

W. H. ALDIS,
Tobacco Merchant.
June 1. 9078

COLONIAL TOBACCO.

ON SALE, the best brands of colonial Negrohead Tobacco in the colony
Tobacco Stems in bales.

HENRY FERRIS,
Stores, Pitt-street,
Near the Theatre, down the gateway.
May 29. 8908

LUCERNE SEED.

ON SALE by the undersigned, fresh Lucerne Seed of this years' growth, warranted.

JOHN M'DONALD,
Pitt Town.
May 24.

SUPERIOR HYDRAULIC PRESSED LUCERNE HAY.

THE undersigned has always on hand a quantity of the above superior Hay for sale.

S. J. COHEN,
Church-hill.
June 1. 9099

BLACK OATS AND ENGLISH SEED BARLEY.

LUCERNE SEED, white Dutch clover, grass seeds, Cape barley, black and white feeding and seed oats
Compressed oaten and lucerne hay.
On sale at the stores of
HENRY FERRIS,
Pitt-street, Sydney,
Near the Theatre, down the gateway.
May 29. 8907

POTATOES.

POTATOES FROM HOBART TOWN, EX EMMA.
Just Landed.

THE finest sample in town, by the bag or ton.

Also,

Derwent Onions, Hay, and Oats.

At FEARNLEY'S
Noted Cheap Hay and Corn Stores,
9478 Lower George-street.

JUST ARRIVED per Emma, from Hobart Town, and on sale by the undersigned—
12 Tons best Derwent potatoes
2 Ditto ditto globe onions
3 Ditto ditto carrots
Also,
10 Cases apples.

JOHN BAPTIST.
June 6. 9369

IRON.

BAR, BUNDLE, AND SHEET IRON.

A COMPLETE assortment of every size and quality.

T. WOOLLEY'S STORES,
9377 King-street.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned are Cash purchasers of the above.

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,
King-street, November 16. 7801

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Undersigned, are respectfully solicited to settle their accounts immediately. Mr. C. Cottrell, of Penrith, Messrs. M'Lennan and Ross, of Bowen Falls, and Mr. W. Coleman, of 463, George-street, Sydney, are authorised to receive the same.

JOHN COLEMAN.

N.B.—Debts unpaid after the 15th June, will be sold by public auction, at Penrith or Hartley, and a power of attorney given for their collection. Full particulars will be given in the *Sydney Morning Herald*.
Penrith, May 5. 7478

TO PUBLICANS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, the license and good-will of that established house, the ALBION HOTEL, situated in Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre, now in full trade, and doing a first-rate business. The house is admirably adapted for any other business, having extensive back premises, large store, well of good water, pump, &c., &c., in fact every convenience that may be required.

Apply on the premises.

⁂ No Agents need apply.
Sydney, June 8. 9434

COALS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Coals, for the Australasian Sugar Company's Works, in Liverpool-street, for a period of six months.

All tenders to be sent to the office of the Australasian Sugar Company, on or before Wednesday, the 13th instant, at noon, where any further particulars may be obtained.

ARCHIBALD ASHDOWN, Manager.
June 7. 9446

BILLET WOOD.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Billet Wood, for the Australasian Sugar Company's Works, in Liverpool-street, for a period of six months.

All tenders to be sent to the office of the Australasian Sugar Company, on or before Wednesday, the 13th instant, at noon, where any further particulars may be obtained.

ARCHIBALD ASHDOWN,
Manager.
Sydney, June 7. 9447

WANTED, for the Australasian Sugar Company's Works, in Liverpool-street, from twenty to twenty-five strong able-bodied workmen, including a fireman and a man accustomed to the re-burning of animal charcoal.

A preference will be given to men acquainted with the work of a sugar house.

Apply on Monday, the 11th instant, at two o'clock, at the offices of the Australasian Sugar Company, 427, George street, Sydney.

A. ASHDOWN,
Manager.
Sydney, June 7. 9448

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1844.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE

OPPOSITE THE ROYAL HOTEL, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

EMPLOYERS requiring Farm or Domestic Servants, Mechanics, &c., as well as Servants of good character wanting places, are respectfully informed that the above office is open daily from nine till five for the purpose of receiving applicants, and forming engagements.

H. F. BRIMMER.

N.B.—There are various male and female Servants disengaged, and in daily attendance. 8811

THIRTY TO FIFTY MARES.

WANTED to purchase from thirty to fifty Mares—they must be handled, and if broken in to saddle or harness would be preferred—age, not over six years. Apply to Mr. Sidey, Colne House; or, to
BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
9357 Harrington-street.

WANTED, a Messman, for the Midshipmen's Berth H.M.S. Fly. Apply on board.
June 7. 9438

WANTED, a Man as Cook and to make himself useful; also, a Female House Servant. Good characters requisite. Enquire at Macquarie House, Bridge-street, Sydney. 9428

A1 HATS.

B. MOUNTCASTLE has received, ex Mary White and other late arrivals, a large addition to his stock, consisting of a few cases of the most fashionable description of real Paris Hats ever imported, and a superb quality of best Beaver Hats (drab and black,) with broad or narrow brims, to suit the taste of every purchaser.

Also,

A first-rate assortment of materials for the manufacture of his celebrated patent ventilated exuder velvet napped hats.
Gold embroidered cap ornaments, naval, medical, and commissariat
Commissariat bands
Gold and silver livery bands
Silk chains, tassels, feathers, and other trimmings for children's caps.

French Hat Manufactory,
77, Market-street.

N.B.—Lots of colonial-made French Hats sold at this establishment. 9407

EXTRA SUPER-EXCELLENT PARIS HATS.

JUST LANDED from the Josephine, the most superb lot of real French Hats ever imported, of the last fashion, with broad and narrow brims, and ventilated crowns. Gentlemen desirous of having a first-rater, can now be exactly suited at

UTHER'S,
274, Pitt-street.

No Colonial-made French Hats sold at this House. 9453

ECONOMY VERSUS PROFUSION.

J. V. LAVERS AND CO. respectfully call public attention to the great saving effected by the use of their

PASTE BLACKING,

which may be obtained in tins or boxes, containing 12 and 6 dozen penny packages, and sold respectively at 9s. and 4s. 6d. per box. Two of these packages mixed with sour beer or vinegar are more than sufficient to make a sixpenny bottle of *Liquid* Blacking of the best possible quality, and at ONE-FOURTH of its cost.

335, George-street, June 7. 9398

TO STOREKEEPERS, MASTERS OF VESSELS, INN-KEEPERS, AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Martell's and Hennessey's brandy, in and out of bond
Geneva, in cases (key brand)
Real Campbelton whiskey
Cognac brandy, in 1 dozen cases
Pine Jamaica rum
East India ditto
Colonial distilled ditto, 28 o.p.

Port Wine—Hunt's, Sandeman's, Page's—in pipes, hogsheads, quarter-casks, also in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Sherry wine—Pale, brown, and gold colour, in ditto ditto
Champagne, in 1 dozen cases
Claret, Medoc, in 1 dozen cases
Marsala, in quarter-casks
Tarragona, in hogsheads

Dunbar's, Byass's, and Marzetti's ale and porter
Lemon syrup, &c., &c.

Hysonskin, congou, and caper Teas—ex Statesman, Midlothian, London, Portenia, Gem, &c.

A large assortment of Sugars, in good sound mats, consisting of—
Siam, Calcutta, Pampanga, China, Taal, and Zebu

Loaf Sugar, and Company's No. 1 pieces

Pickles, just landed, ex Sydney
Mustards, in pounds and half pounds
Carraway seeds
Carbonate soda
Liverpool and dairy salts
Maize
Boydell's tobacco
Lucerne seed
White and black pepper
Brown paper

SAMUEL D. GORDON,
3, Bridge-street,
9251 Corner George-street.

WHITE SHIRTS.

MEN'S and boys superior shirts in every variety of size and style (warranted colonial made), always on hand, at the Shirt Manufactory, Park-street.

N.B.—Shirts made to measure or pattern on the shortest notice. 2689

TO TALLOW BOILERS, BEEF SALTERS, &c.

100 ENGLISH - MADE PUNCHEONS
100 Ditto ditto ale and porter hogsheads
100 Oak beef tierces
Colonial wood tierces and tallow casks for sale by the undersigned.

JOHN WILLIAMS.
Cooperage, Lower George-street, opposite the site of the Old Gaol. 9170

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, SHIP-OWNERS, MERCHANTS, &c.

J. K. CLEEVE, Wholesale and Retail Butcher, No. 17, Charlotte-place, will supply the Shipping with Beef and Mutton, of good quality, at 1d. per lb.

Live Stock, Compressed Hay, Corn, &c., on hand equally reasonable. 727

PAGE'S PORT WINE.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, ex Caldew—
200 Cases Page's Port Wine.

This favourite Wine is bottled and packed in one dozen cases, at Oporto, and is on sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
450, George-street,
9141 Near the Post Office.

GOLD LEAF. GOLD LEAF.

THE undersigned has just received, ex Josephine, a large supply of the above, in first rate condition. May be had in any quantity at

JOHN MARSHFIELD'S,
Carver and Gilder,
9245 No. 315, George-street South.

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS

SELLING OFF! GREAT BARGAINS!!

T. L. FAWCETT AND CO. have just received, ex Columbus, six bales Kidderminster and Brussels Carpets.

They have been shipped direct from their manufactory, and will be sold off at greatly reduced prices, in consequence of the proprietors being about to relinquish the retail trade.

They have also a large quantity of remnants, suitable for small sitting and bed rooms, which will be sold at less than cost price.

470, George-street,
Near Mr. Mort's Auction Rooms. 5070

NOW LANDING, ex Mary White, and for sale at the stores of the undersigned—
English made artificial mineral teeth
Best Coker canvas, No. 1
Woollen plaids and 5-4 prints
Paletot and driving coats
French bonnet and satin ribbons
Brown Holland
Valenciennes and thread lace
Muslin collars
Bedtick
Woollen plaid shawls and scarfs
Ginghams
Needles, assorted
French patent leather
Morocco and roan skins
French calf skins
Prepared canvas and artists' colours
Anchovies, in pound and half-pound bottles
Double demy Columbian printing press, with type and every other requisite for a newspaper

L. AND S. SAMUEL.
Pitt-street, June 4.

FOR SALE, Encyclopaedia Britannica for 1838, newly bound. Price 18s. per vol.

Apply to Messrs. Kern and Maden, No. 7, Hunter-street. 9444

DOLLARS FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR SALE, 1500 Dollars, at Messrs. [illegible] and Co.'s Bullion Office. 9399

DAWSON AND THOMPSON,

HAVE RECEIVED, EX LATE ARRIVALS,

THE undermentioned assortment of useful goods, to which they beg to call the attention of the trade and the public, viz.—
Grey calicoes
Horrock's 36-inch shirting
Moleskins
Heavy rough and dressed hollands
6 4 Navy blue prints
Fancy prints
Black and white ditto
Printed chintz furniture
Brown half-hose
White and black cotton hose
Woollen hosiery
Lambs-wool and merino vests
Lambs-wool drawers and pants.
Welsh flannels
Fancy doeskins
French doeskins, &c., &c.

Commerce House,
9285 442, George-street.

TO CABINET MAKERS, BOAT, SHIP, AND HOUSE BUILDERS, &c.

NEW TIMBER AND COAL YARD,

BATHURST-STREET WEST, LATE GROSE'S WHARF.

L. E. THRELKELD, Jun., respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has, in connexion with his agency and coal trade, commenced business as

TIMBER MERCHANT,

and he will be happy to execute such orders as he may be favoured with for Cedar, Hardwood, and Pine Plank of every dimensions, at the lowest market prices.

NEWCASTLE, EBENEZER, AND MAITLAND COAL of the best description, constantly on sale, by the imperial ton. Orders per post, or otherwise, punctually attended to.

Cargoes of Cedar and Coals, constantly for sale. 7865

APSLEY INN,

WALCHA,

NEW ENGLAND.

WILLIAM SHINKWIN begs most respectfully to inform the public, that he will open the above premises on the 1st of July next, with a varied selection of Wines, Spirits, and Fermented Liquors, of the first quality.

As the "Apsley Inn" has been erected with a view to public accommodation, and to supply a want hitherto much felt in the eastern district of New England, W. S. trusts by unremitting attention to the comfort of his customers, to merit a share of public support.

Travellers proceeding from New England to Maitland or Raymond Terrace will find this considerably the shortest route, besides having the advantage of an abundance of food and water in all seasons.

N. B.—Good Stabling. Also, the convenience of a large grass paddock of nearly 1000 acres in extent, presently being put up for the use of bullock teams and horses. 8595

SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF.

AT THE CALEDONIAN BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, NO. 134, PITT-STREET, CORNER OF PITT AND BATHURST STREETS.

A. BREMNER begs to inform his friends and customers that he has just opened (10) Ten Trunks of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Boots and Shoes, from the House of Davis and Son, London, consisting of ladies' cloth cashmere and lasting boots, double and single soled; children's ditto, 1 to 13; ladies' white and black satin, black and bronze kid, patent, Spanish, and lasting shoes, all qualities.

Gentlemen's calf Wellington boots, at 14s. per pair.

Ditto ditto dress shoes and pumps, 5s. per pair.

Gentlemen's buckskin dress Wellington boots, and a large assortment of children's shoes, from 1 to 13. Also, (4) four Trunks of Dublin-made Boots and Shoes, consisting of ladies' black and drab coloured, cloth and cashmere boots, bronze, kid, lasting, and cashmere shoes; children's double soled shoes, 6 to 13, very superior quality.

All sorts of colonial-made boots and shoes on hand, and made to order on the shortest notice, for cash only. As the whole will be sold off without reserve, families requiring a supply would do well to make an early call. 8460

VINE CUTTINGS, FRUIT TREES AND OTHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

THE undersigned has for sale a large supply of Vine Cuttings and Plants at greatly reduced rates, viz.,—

VINE CUTTINGS.

Sorts celebrated for wine (30), 20s. per 1000, 5s. per 100
Sorts celebrated for table (18), 5s. per 100, 1s. per dozen
True Corinth or Currant Grape, 20s. per 100, 3s. per dozen
Rooted Plants, of dittos 6s. per dozen

FRUIT TREES.

Apples, including a collection of choice Cyder, 36 sorts named, 15s. to 18s. per dozen
Pears, 10 sorts named, 15s. to 18s. per dozen
Plums, 10 sorts named, 15s. to 18s. per dozen
Apricots, 4 sorts named, 15s. to 18s. per dozen
Medlars, 15s. to 18s. per dozen
Mulberries, 15s. to 18s. per dozen
Extra fine large plants, of the foregoing, with their heads formed, 20s. per dozen
Peaches and Nectarines, 14 sorts named, 12s. to 15s. per dozen
Almonds, 2 sorts named, 12s. to 15s. per dozen
Orange tribe, chiefly worked on seedling Seville stocks, 18 sorts named, 36s. to 40s. per dozen
Orange tribe, in pots, 36s. to 48s. per dozen
Maltese orange, in pots, 5s. each
Guavas, white, purple, and small green, in pots, 24s. to 36s. per dozen
Cherimoyers, two varieties, in pots, 24s. to 36s. per dozen
Dwarf Sugar Banana (Musa Cavendishii), 5s. to 7s. 6d. each
Figs, 6 sorts, Pomegranates, 12s. per dozen
Olives, Walnuts, 18s. to 24s. per dozen
Chesnuts, 30s. per dozen
Loquats, 6s. to 8s. per dozen.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

Several hundred species and varieties of Trees, Shrubs, and other Plants, including—Camellias (20 sorts), Magnolias (7), Neriums (10), Viburnums (6) Roses (40), Passion Flowers (12), Clematis (8), Bignonias (5), Bougainvilleas, Daphnes (3), Rhododendrons (2), Azaleas (6), Hibiscus (10), Arbutus (2), Laurels, Caroub, &c., &c., the greater part in pots, 12s. to 48s. per dozen.
Common plants in quantities, out of pots, at much lower rates.
A few rare and highly ornamental plants, chiefly of very recent introduction, including—Ixoras, Echites, Quisqualis, Petrea, Clerodendrons, Rondeletia, Combretums, Stephanotis, Gloxinias, Bignonias, Gesneras, Euphorbia, Begonias, Azaleas, &c., &c., 5s. to 7s. 6d. each.

Prompt payment; a liberal allowance in plants, upon large orders, viz.:—

Above £10 to the value of £1
£20 ,, £3
£30 ,, £6
£40 ,, £10

Vine Cuttings and Fruit Trees will be ready for delivery by the 1st June. Plants in pots at any time.

Carriage to Sydney about 1s. 6d. per cwt., or 1s. each for smaller parcels; vine cuttings 1s. 6d. per 1000.

Plants and cuttings securely packed for long journeys or sea voyages, at moderate charges.

Please apply, (if by letter post paid) to
JOHN M'MAHON,
Camden.

N.B. Rooted Plants of St. Thomas, Asparagus, 20s. per 100 plants. 7396

TO TAILORS.

GEORGE CHISHOLM informs the above, and the public generally, that in addition to his already large stock of Woollen Goods, he has opened a large shipment,

EX SYDNEY,

Consisting of—
West of England and Yorkshire broadcloths, in blacks, blues, invisible, and other colours
Black cassimeres, buckskins, &c.
A choice lot of
FANCY DOESKINS,
and other materials for coats and trousers
Rich dark shawl pattern cashmere and velvet waistcoatings
Plain and figured satin ditto
Stout moleskins and cotton cords
Silk serges and every article necessary in
TRIMMINGS,
the whole of which will be offered at unusually low prices, in order to reduce the stock in this department.

253, Pitt-street. 9284

EX SYDNEY, REGIA, VICTORIA, AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS, AND

ON SALE AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

TEN Caroteels new Patras Currants, in prime condition
Thirty cases I. and I. Coleman's No. 1 starch
50,000 best Manila old class No. 3 cigars, in quarter thousand boxes
2000 bags superior Pampanga and Taal sugar, in small mats
Mauritius, Java, white China, Ylo Ylo, and the finer descriptions of family sugars always on hand.

The whole of which will be sold at the lowest wholesale prices for Cash.

A. REYNOLDS,
364, George-street, opposite the Markets.
June 7. 9487

COLOURED DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.

MR. J. POLACK continues to take the above Portraits in a very superior style, at the reduced price of 15s. and £1 1s. each, including a handsome case or frame. Address 49, Hunter-street, nearly opposite the Union Bank. 6948

THE GREATEST CURES OF ANY MEDICINES IN THE WORLD!!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF THIRTY-FIVE ULCERS.

Molong, September 25, 1848.
To Mr. J. K. Heydon.

SIR,—I owe a debt of gratitude to Professor Holloway for my almost miraculous cure, after seven years of suffering, caused by exposure to wet and cold, and the undue use of mercurial medicines. When I first commenced to use the Pills and Ointment, I had thirty-five ulcers on my body, and a constant head-ache, and pains all over me. My throat had got so affected that I was obliged at last to live entirely on gruel. Having spent upwards of two hundred pounds in medicine and medical advice to no purpose, except that of making me worse, I tried Holloway's Pills and Ointment, by means of which, and the blessing of God, I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. My feeling for others similarly circumstanced, as well as my gratitude to Mr. Holloway, compel me to send you this communication.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JEREMIAH REED.

P.S.—I am at present in the employment of Messrs. Syers, Brothers, Meadows, near Wellington.

DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. K. Heydon dated 78, King-street, Sydney, New South Wales, the 30th September, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that, Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq., an eminent Merchant, and also a Magistrate of the Territory, called on me on the 18th instant, and purchased your medicines to the amount of FOURTEEN POUNDS to be forwarded to his sheep stations in New England. He stated that one of his Overseers named Roy, had come to Sydney some time previously for medical aid, his disorder being an affection of the Liver and Kidneys, and that he had placed the man for three months under the care of one of the best Surgeons, without any good resulting from the treatment. The man then in despair used your Pills and Ointment, and much to his own and Mr. Donaldson's astonishment, was completely restored to his health by their means. Now, this surprising cure was effected in about ten days.

(Signed) J. K. HEYDON.

A CASE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Gardner, of Hanging Houghton, Northamptonshire, dated September 14, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—I before informed you that my wife had been tapped three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your Pills, and her perseverance in taking them, the water has now been kept off 18 months by their means, which is a great mercy.

(Signed) WILLIAM GARDNER.

CURE FOR THE PILES.

Extract of a letter from Joseph Medcalf, Beverley, dated June 17, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—For some time past I had laboured dreadfully with bleeding piles; by divine blessing, together with the use of your Pills and Ointment, I have been perfectly cured, and never was there a greater sufferer from piles than myself.

(Signed) JOSEPH MEDCALF.

CURE AT ADELAIDE.

Communicated and authenticated by Mr. John Stephens, lecturer on Sanitary Reform, and proprietor of the Adelaide Observer and South Australian Register.

Mrs. Elizabeth Harker, of Willunga, who had been nearly thirty years suffering from an ulcerated leg, produced by a blow, was induced to try Holloway's Ointment, in conjunction with his Pills. A small box of each was purchased, and before the whole was used, the leg was perfectly healed, leaving scarcely any trace of a wound, which had defied the skill of several practitioners, both in England and in this country.

This wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases:—

Ague	Liver complaints
Asthma	Lumbago
Bilious complaints	Piles
Blotches on the skin	Prickly heat
Bowel complaints	Rheumatism
Colics	Retention of urine
Constipation of the Bowels	Sore throats
Consumption	Scrofula or King's evil
Debility	Stone and gravel
Dropsy	Secondary symptoms
Dysentery	Tic doloreux
Erysipelas	Tumours
Female irregularities	Turn of life
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from whatever causes
Indigestion	&c., &c., &c.
Inflammation	
Jaundice	

These truly invaluable pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar, London, of most respectable Vendors of Medicines throughout the civilised world, and of

J. K. HEYDON,
Wholesale Agent,
78, King street, Sydney.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients, in every disorder, are affixed to each box.

SUB-AGENTS IN SYDNEY.

Mrs. Lewis, tobacconist, opposite Wright's Brewery, George-street.
Mr. Allder, chemist, Parramatta-street.
Mr. Cleary, boot and shoe maker, King-street East.
Mr. Michael Dalton, grocer, 3, Campbell-street. 6567

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, No. 397, PITT-STREET.

T. W. Smart, Esq., Chairman.
Charles Kemp, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Agars, Esq.	R. M. Robey, Esq.
Thos. Holt, Jun., Esq.	W. R. Scott, Esq.

Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—George King, Esq.

RATES OF PREMIUM AND CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS.

SECTION A.

FIRST CLASS.—All stone or brick buildings, covered with slates, tiles, zinc, or tin, detached ten feet from any other building, when there is a parapet or party wall, or fourteen feet when the eaves project not more than six inches,
From 8s to 10s. per cent. per annum.

SECOND CLASS.—Other stone or brick buildings covered with slates, tiles, zinc, or tin,
From 10s. to 15s. per cent. per annum.

SECTION B.

FIRST CLASS.—Buildings of stone or brick, covered with shingles, detached from any other building twelve feet, when there is a parapet or party wall, or eighteen feet when the eaves project not more than six inches,
From 10s. to 15s. per cent. per annum.

SECOND CLASS.—Other buildings of stone or brick, covered with shingles,
From 13s. to 18s. per cent. per annum.

SECTION C.

Buildings constructed of wood.
From 20s. to 35s. per cent. per annum.

A return of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. of the premium will be made on all Yearly Policies and renewals thereof; such return to be made when the policies are again renewed.

Applications for insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.

GEORGE KING,
1231 Secretary.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.

IN consequence of the resignation of Frederick Harpur, Esq., a vacancy has occurred in the office of one of the District Surgeons of the Sydney Dispensary, and candidates for the vacant office are solicited to forward their credentials, addressed to the undersigned, to be left at the Infirmary, on or before 12 o'clock of Monday, the 11th June.

Candidates for the office must produce a diploma from some University or College of Surgeons in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

A Special Meeting of the Directors will take place at the Infirmary Rooms, on Thursday, the 14th June, at 12 o'clock, for the temporary appointment of successor to Mr. Harpur, to continue until the next Annual Meeting, in conformity with the amended rule of the Institution, page 2, No. 4 of Appendix.

JOHN M'GARVIE,
8820 Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Monthly Private Concert of the above Society will take place at Mr. Clarke's Rooms, Elizabeth street, on Wednesday Evening next, the 13th instant, at Eight o'clock.

Members requiring cards for the above can obtain them at the Room of the Association, every evening, between the hours of eight and nine, subject to the regulations agreed to at the general meeting.

WM. S. GRAY,
Hon. Sec.

N.B.—The Harmonic Meetings are held as usual, at the Rooms, every Thursday Evening. 9489

THE first Number of a New Weekly *general* Newspaper will appear on the tenth of June, and be called the

"SUNDAY TIMES."

Intelligence up to 10 o'clock P.M. on each Saturday will be received, and the Journal delivered to Town Subscribers before 7 on the succeeding morning.

Terms, three shillings per quarter in advance, or three shillings and sixpence credit.

The proprietary deem any lengthened prospectus superfluous; they therefore beg to refer to their earlier Numbers as a guarantee to the public that the most popular writers of the day have been selected, and it is confidently hoped that the united efforts of these gentlemen will secure for the forthcoming Periodical a degree of support commensurate with the efforts of its originators.

Orders and communications to be addressed to the Editor, 322, George-street, Sydney. 8599

JUST PUBLISHED.

MAPS OF THE MEASURED LANDS IN PORT PHILLIP.

NOW on Sale, Copies of the above valuable Map, having been engraved and now publishing by Mr. Thomas Ham, Engraver, Melbourne, containing the whole of the Purchased Lands, Settled Districts, Squatting Stations, Counties, Parishes, Roads, Lands open for Sale, &c., of the Melbourne and Geelong Districts, carefully compiled with permission from the Government Surveys, Port Phillip.

Copies can be had from Mr. Moffitt, Bookseller, Pitt-street; and of Mr. Bubb, agent, Bathurst-street.

	£	s.	d.
Price in sheets, each	1	1	0
Ditto in rollers and varnished	1	11	6
Ditto folded in books for travellers	1	6	0

7233

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM MELVILLE, No. 384, George-street, begs to inform the public generally that he has just opened an assortment of rich Winter Bonnet Ribbons and Cachmere Dresses; also satin stripe Tweeds, Merino, Coburg, and Orleans; Flannels and Calicos; Hosiery, Gloves, Flowers; also, a case of Millinery and Infants' white and coloured Cloaks and Hoods. Gentlemen's white and straw kid gloves, at 2s. per pair; satin ducape Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Opera Ties, &c., &c.
June 8. 9485

GENUINE JAPANESE WARE,

EX SPEC.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY have on sale a few choice articles in Japanese ware, consisting of—
Folding screens
Vases
Baskets
Birds, monkeys, &c.
Porcelain cups, in wicker work
Card Boxes
Jewel ditto
&c., &c.

George-street,
9476 Opposite the Post Office

NOW LANDING,

GOOD OLD ENGLISH FARE!!!
ENGLISH CHEESE,
REAL YORK HAMS,
TO BE HAD ONLY AT

BETTRIDGE AND CO.'S, Lower George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

Also,

The celebrated Camden roll butter
Wollongong butter, 1s. 6d. per lb.
Fine salt butter, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb.
Prime Bathurst cheese
Corn fed bacon and hams
Camden honey from 4d. per lb.
Teas, sugars, and groceries in general, for superior quality and lowness of price, not surpassed by any house in Sydney.

BETTRIDGE AND CO.,
Lower George-street,
9411 Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

DNEY PRICE CURRENT.

Article	£	s.	d.
BEER, &c.			
Ale .... Allsop's, No. 3 per hhd.	0	0	0
Bass's ,, ,, ..£6 to	6	10	0
Byass's, doz.	0	8	6
Dunbar's ,,	0	8	6
Marzetti's ,,	0	8	6
Porter .. Byass's ,,	0	8	6
Dunbar's ,,	0	8	6
Tennent's ,,	0	8	6
Taylor's, hhd.	None		
Truman's ,,	0	0	0
SPIRITS, &c.			
Brandy, Hennessy's drk, gal	0	6	9
Martel's ,,	0	6	0
Geneva (Dutch pf.) 14 to 16 u.p. £1 to	1	2	0
Gin .. Pale, gallon	0	4	0
Rum ... B.P., 8 o.p. ,, ..2s. 6d. to	0	3	3
E.I., proof ,, 1s. 6d. to	0	1	9
Whiskey, 11 o.p. ,,	0	5	0
WINES, &c.			
Champagne, dozen, 35s. to	2	0	0
Claret .. ,,	Nominal		
Marsala, Ingram's, pipe £17 to	18	0	0
Woodhouse's ,, ..£16 to	17	0	0
Port... dozen 21s. to	1	10	0
Hunt's ◇ gallon	0	4	0
Sandeman's	0	4	6
Sherry ,, 6s. to	0	10	0
dozen, 21s. to	1	10	0
Tarragona gallon	0	1	0
Teneriffe ,,	0	2	0
FRUITS, &c.			
Almonds, Jordan lb. 2s. 6d. to	0	2	9
Apples .. Dried ,,	0	0	7
Currants, Patras ,,	0	0	5
Figs .... Eleme ,,	0	0	10
Fruit ... Bottled doz. 16s. 6d. to	0	17	0
Nuts ... Barcelona ,,	0	0	10
Raisins . Muscatels ,, 11d. to	0	1	0
Eleme ,,	0	0	6
METALS, &c.			
Copper, Sheathing nails lb.	0	0	11
,, plates ,,	0	0	11½
Iron .... Bar and bolt, cwt. £10 to	11	0	0
Boiler plates ,, 21s. to	1	4	0
Hoops, sizes, ton .. 15s. to	0	18	0
Nailrod	16	0	0
Pigs, No. 1 Scotch	4	0	0
Lead ... Pipe ,, £30 to	34	0	0
Sheet ,, £23 to	25	0	0
Sheathing metal, Muntz's .. lb.	0	0	9½
Tin .... Block	0	2	3
Plates, charcoal IC, box. 40s. to	2	2	0
,, ,, IX, ,, 48s. to	2	10	0
,, ,, IXX, ,, 55s. to	2	15	0
Zinc ... Rolled ton	42	0	0
OILS, PAINTS, &c.			
Oil ... Black, tun	None.		
Butts, Gordon's ,,	2	5	0
Castor E.I., quarts	0	18	0
Coconut ton	None.		
Linseed boil. drms, gal	0	4	0
,, raw, ,,	0	4	0
Olive, in jars 11s. to	0	12	0
,, pints .... doz. 17s. to	0	18	0
Sperm ton	65	0	0
Paints .. Black ,, £26 to	28	0	0
Green	Dull.		
Red ,, £26 to	28	0	0
White ,, £32 to	36	0	0
Yellow ,, £26 to	28	0	0
Pitch .. Stockholm	1	12	0
Rosin ... American bar. 14s. to	0	16	0
Tar .... Stockholm, bar 28s. to	1	10	0
Turps .. English, drums, gallon	0	6	0
Varnish . Noble and Roll's, invoice	Nominal		
Whiting, in casks, ton	4	0	0
EASTERN PRODUCE.			
Arrowroot, S. S. Island	0	0	6
Cigars .. Manila 2s, M. 48s. to	2	10	0
,, 3s, ,,	2	7	0
Coffee .. Java lb.	0	0	4
Manila ,,	0	0	4½
Cordage, Coir ton £36 to	40	0	0
,, warps ,,	40	0	0
Manila, common ,,	Scarce.		
,, patent ,, £46 to	52	0	0
Pepper . Black	20	0	0
White	56	0	0
Pimento	5	12	0
Rice .... Java 14s. to	15	0	0
Patna .... bag	1	2	6
Sago .... Pearl cwt 32s. to	1	15	0
Sugar ... China, brown ,,	16	0	0
,, white	31	0	0
Sugar .. Java, brown ,,	16	0	0
,, white	32	0	0
Manila, pampanga £15 to	16	0	0
,, pangassinan ,,	,,		
Tea ..... Congou, chest 66s.	3	10	0
Hysonskin 46s. to	2	10	0
SUNDRIES.			
Anchors, sizes cwt. 32s to	2	2	0
Bags ... 3 bushel, hemp	0	17	0
,, tow	0	15	0
Barley .. V. D. Land 3s. 9d. to	0	3	6
Beef .... Colonial, Drake's	3	10	0
Irish	None		
Blue .... Colman's, cwt.	5	12	0
Candles . Sperm, American, lb. 21d to	0	2	0
Stearine ,, 1s. 6d.	0	1	9
Canvas . Scotch bleached No. 1, yd.	0	1	1
Cheese .. Cheddar 1s. 3d. to	0	1	4
Colonial, lb.	0	0	4
Cordage English, Frost's, ton	45	0	0
Epsom Salts	11	0	0
Fish .... Herrings, red, tins, doz. 21d. to		2	0
,, white, barrel	Unsaleable		
Flax .... New Zealand, ton	Wanted.		
Flour ... V. D. L., firsts	11	0	0
Colonial	11	11	0
Ginger .. Bleached W.I. cwt £5 12s. to	6	0	0
Brown ,, £3 4s. to	4	4	0
,, E.I.	None.		
Glass .. Crown, box	Nominal		
Gunpowder, blasting, £3 5s. to	3	10	0
Cannister FFF, doz. £1 1s to	1	4	0
Hams .. York, lb.	None.		
Hops .. East Kent 1847 lb.	Unsaleable		
Isinglass, book ,,	0	5	6
Liquorice, Sotanzi ,, ..1s. to	0	1	2
Mustards, lbs., dozen	0	16	0
½ lbs., ,, 9s. 6d. to	0	10	0
Nails ... Ewbank's patent, cwt 45 to 50 °/o adv.			
Horse ,, 20 ,,			
Hurdle ,, 75 ,,			
Spikes ,, 50 ,,			
Nitre ... E.I.	0	18	8
Oakum . Pressed ,,	1	12	0
Oars .... Ash foot 6d. to	0	0	8
Oatmeal, Colonial cwt.	0	18	0
Oats .... V. D. Land	0	3	0
Pearl Barley, cwt.	1	4	0
Peas ... Split bushels. 13s. to	0	14	0
Pickles . Pints dozen 9s. 6d. to	0	10	6
Quarts ,, 16s. to	0	16	6
Pipes .. Sm. bowls gross 1s. 6d. to	0	1	9
Pork ... Irish barrel	5	0	0
Colonial ,,	4	0	0
Salt .... Coarse Liverpool,	2	10	0
Fine stoved	3	0	0
Rock	3	0	0
St. Ubes	4	0	0
Skins ... Kangaroo	Dull.		
Slates ... Countess M.	11	10	0
Duchess ,,	None.		
Soap ... Colonial ton £22 10s. to	24	0	0
Liverpool ,,	None		
Soda Ash, 53 cwt.	1	0	0
Carbon, cwt.	1	15	0
Crystals, ,,	0	12	0
Starch .. Colman's & Leecher's 15d. to	0	1	4
Colonial	0	0	10
Sugar .. Pieces, No. 1, col. ton	27	0	0
Refined	42	0	0
,, English ,,	None.		
Timber .. Battens, 9 x 3 foot	0	0	4½
Deals, 11 x 3 ,,	0	0	5½
Tobacco. Barret's, lb.	Declining		
Cavendish ,,	0	1	6
Keg ,,	0	1	4
Tumblers, Cut, prince's pattern,	0	6	6
Moulded	0	4	6
Twine .. Seaming	0	1	1
Shop doz	1	4	0
Vinegar . Burnett's, gallon	0	1	9
Champion's ,,	0	2	3
Whalebone, ton	Nominal		
Whale-line, English, ton	Dull		
Manila,	60	0	0
Wheat .. V. D. Land, bushel,	0	4	9
Wheat-mills	Scarce		
Wool-bagging, 27 in., yard	0	0	7
Wool-lashing, New Zealand	35	0	0
Wool-packs, 9½ lb. 5s to	0	5	6

EXCHANGE.

Bank Drafts, 30 days' sight, 3 per cent. prem.

FREIGHTS TO BRITAIN.

Article	£	s.	d.
Hides per ton	2	5	0
Oil, imperial ,,	4	15	0
Ore ,,	1	0	0
Tallow ,, 75s. to	4	0	0
Wool lb. 1d. to	0	0	1½

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

(From the World of Fashion.)

BALL DRESSES.—A dress of lilac crepe, having on the front of the skirt volants or flounces of white blond, put on en echelonnes, that is, in different lengths, from the point of the waist to the lower edge of the robe. This blonde is intermixed with a very light silver pattern, having a beautiful and rich effect, and is caught up on each side, so as to form a kind of drapery, where it is attached with a bunch of the Spanish lilac, intermixed with white and lilac; the corsage is decorated with a bouquet to match. Then, again, we have a most distingue looking robe, composed of white satin, and trimmed with three broad flounces of black lace; berthe and pagode to match; the entire lace trimmings being headed with a cerise ornament, giving a light effect to the sombre appearance of the black lace. A very splendid looking dress is composed of white moire antique, trimmed with twelve narrow flounces of black lace; upon the sides of the skirt are tastefully arranged small nœuds or bows of black velvet, the coques being divided by a beautiful rose, without any foliage, the ends drooping in such a manner as to rejoin the under bow. Upon the centre of the corsage, which is drape, is worn a very large bouquet of roses, and in order to fasten the pagode of the little sleeves, small nœuds are attached, similar to those on the skirt.

BONNETS.—Those of felt, although not very generally worn, may be seen here and there upon some of our elegantes. White is the only colour which harmonises well with the felt; the hat which we now offer as a model having an appre passepoile of white, and a lining of white quilted satin; a white crown, barred with felt and decorated with a bouquet of cock's feathers, of the felt colour, and ears of white tulle. Several very elegant bonnets of satin have just appeared, ornamented with apprets of velours epingle, of similar colours to the bonnets; three feathers, drooping contrary ways, form a bouquet at the side. As the spring advances we have no doubt but that flowers will take the place of these little bouquets of plumes, such as small bunches of daisies, forget-me-nots, heart's ease, and violets.

CASSAWECK DE VILLE are still much worn, some being composed of satin, whilst others are made of velvet. Amongst the latter, we may mention as a charming model, one made of black velvet, and having large sleeves pagodes, bordered with a very deep black lace, which also encircles the entire edge of the wrap.

TRIMMINGS FOR DRESSES.—For those elegant and fashionable black dresses, which are now so high in favour, we have noticed a very beautiful trimming, called les franges Sevilliennes, composed of bugles, silk, or pearls; or they may be intermixed, producing a kind of broad net work, which is placed upon these dresses instead of flounces. Thus, again, we have the franges Pompadour, made of white chennie, diversified and relieved with petit nœuds, or small bows, the colour of which must be similar to the dress. Another style worthy of remark is the franges Turques, having a heading formed of enchased rings, or open-work crescents, which serves to scratch up the long twisted fringe, producing a very new and rich effect. For ball dresses we have remarked several very beautiful laces, intermixed with gold and silver threads, arranged so as to form a variety of very beautiful trimmings. Several very elegant and novel styles of ribbon have also appeared, having a very youthful and pretty effect, whilst every description of flower, both wild and exotic, is now in request, arranged in wreaths and bouquets, chains, &c., rendering the costume truly beautiful; and lastly, we have observed an embroidery of paille, or straw, used with great effect when placed upon dresses of white tulle.

FASHIONABLE COLOURS.—Those of the present month do not materially differ from those of the last, it being considered too early for very light colours, excepting for evening dress; those for out-door dress being principally confined to dark shades of green, violet, scabieuse, brown, fawn, &c.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE CONVICTS?

(From the Times, February 17.)

AGAIN the old question, What is to be done with our convicts? It is one of those endless puzzles which admit only of an approximate solution. Whatever difficulties we surmount one year, the unforeseen changes which next year will bring forth are sure to leave us as embarrassed as ever. The year 1949 will see a Lord Campbell introducing a bill for the better disposal of convicted pickpockets, a Lord Stanley recommending reformatory prisons, and a Lord Grey colonial probation. If the unpaid magistracy shall then be in existence, it will still show a holy jealousy for the powers committed to the provincial Rhadamanthus. Vice will still cast its seed, and that seed will still germinate, and bring forth first the plant, then the leaf, then the bud, then the flower. Temptations will probably have increased There will be sheep, and hen coops, and larders, and pockets and purses, and desks, and cash in various forms, and shops and warehouses. Human nature will still feel a natural antipathy to very hard work. It will still be unpleasant to some constitutions to dig or to follow the plough twelve hours out of twenty-four. It is at least quite certain that the present year resembles the last in these important particulars, as the last year did that before it. There is no gentleman who has attained to the age of experience but will find matters much the same as they were when he attained the age of discretion. One country is much like the other in these respects. England founds colonies of convicts, and sows a whole hemisphere with crime. France is revolutionized by her *forcats* at home. In the United States roguery is held in solution, and every man must take care of himself; but, if travellers tell us truth, the noxious ingredient is produced in no less abundance than in the Old World. This is preferable certainly to the old Tudor practice of hanging rogues apace at the rate of two thousand a year. But the difficulty is still everywhere the same. An historical and ethnological museum of penal devices would form an instructive commentary on the awful record of the first criminal process. Gallows, pillories, fetters, gyves, collars, brands, knives, scourges, hemp-mallets, stone-hammers, galleys, mines, and treadwheels, would supply an armoury in which Tisiphone herself might revel with delight, and where the moralist would be sorely puzzled to choose the least ineffectual weapon of correction.

Every year makes, or pretends to make, some discovery on the subject. The present discovery, if we are to believe Lords Campbell and Grey, is that the last fresh experiment, viz., colonial *exile*, is a failure. The young gentlemen and ladies of irregular habits whom we have attempted to set right, and then introduced to colonial society, for change of moral air, do in the colonies very much what they did at home. They remain in the towns and ports such as they are. The same tastes and calculations which induced them to prefer Piccadilly to the provinces, and St. Giles's to the Lincolnshire fens, determine their colonial position. They have no taste either for solitude or for service, and if they can pick up half a living in the crowd, they like it better than abundance of victuals in the log-hut of an industrious but austere master. So it will not do to dispense with all control over them. Lord Grey is now of opinion that the convicts should not be sent to the colonies in a state of entire freedom, but as convicts enjoying what are termed tickets-of-leave. Under such a system, he says, there will exist a power to remove transported convicts from towns, where they may be exposed to the temptation of bad company, or of easy access to public-houses, and to compel them to reside in remote districts, where the population is scattered, where they will not be exposed to the contamination of bad company, and where their labour will be most useful.

Such a scheme supposes that it is possible to effect a considerable reformation of manners among those unhappy persons during their residence in our penitentiaries at home. These buildings, as well as the hulks, are to be made manufactories of backwoodsmen, or schools for colonial cadets. The young gentleman whose fortunes or predilections direct him to future conflicts with the Sikhs, will proceed to Sandhurst; his brother, less bellicose, but equally smitten with the glories and luxuries of that glowing clime, will go with his portmanteau full of Algebra and Hindostanee to the College of Hayleybury; the little urchin who has intercepted the said portmanteau and converted its contents into ready money will be conveyed *gratis* to another excellent institution, conducted on the most enlightened and benevolent principles, where he will be treated as one of the family, and at a cost which would maintain a Dorsetshire labourer and his whole family in comparative affluence. He will then be duly trained in the accomplishments necessary for colonial distinction, and will receive from good masters lessons in agriculture and the sister arts. As soon as he has passed the required ordeal, he will be carried at the expense of his grateful country to those delightful shores which are zealously and conscientiously described to our honest labourers as the only land of promise in their reach He will there be kept in an easy sort of pupilage, somewhat akin to that which is exercised over a gentleman of fortune from the age of eighteen to twenty-one, preparatory to the entire liberty he must shortly enjoy. The interesting ward of our Colonial Chancery will be placed under kind and judicious advisers, who will exercise a gentle control over his movements and society. As soon as he shall appear competent to act for himself, he will be set at liberty, with a much better chance of his making his fortune than the vast majority of his unconvicted countrymen at home

The process of moral improvement and colonial instruction is to be carefully graduated. Every convict sentenced to seven years' transportation, or longer, if found strong and healthy, is to be prepared for the service. In the first instance he will be sent to some place of reformatory discipline, such as that at Wakefield or at Pentonville, where he will enjoy alternate solitude and society, as the state of his mind and morals may require. After perhaps a year of this treatment, he will be transferred to an establishment where he will labour in association —as, for example, at Gibraltar or Bermuda. We are promised that in these places we shall make something by his labour; though as that labour will be spent in fortifications, we can scarcely hope to see it contributing to the national revenue. After a sufficient term of good conduct, he is to be sent to New South Wales, the Cape of Good Hope, or some other equally favoured colony. He will be located as far from the world of crime and his congenial associates as the limits of the settlement will allow, and encouraged to duty by the hope of a conditional pardon. But besides good conduct, he is to be called on for a more substantial proof of his amendment, in the shape of £15, or thereabouts, as the price of his freedom. This sum, however, is not, like his labour at Bermuda, to come to the Treasury. It will be thrown into the emigration fund, to compensate the colony for the disagreeables of our young friend's uninvited presence among them. Lord Grey informs us that some of the colonists at the Cape of Good Hope are so stupid, or so ungrateful, as not to enter very cordially into these prospective arrangements; but as we have already inflicted upon them a bloody and ruinous war, his Lordship argues that they cannot justly complain of being called on to help us out of this difficulty. Not to wait for the effect of his arguments, which may possibly be adverse, he has already ordered 250 convicts to be sent from Bermuda to the Cape, leaving their quarters at Bermuda vacant for a fresh supply. What sort of a welcome the colonists will give to this pleasing importation it matters but little. They will feel the visitation before they can beg off; for the Colonial-office *castigatque auditque*. For our own part we can only wish them well. If England can be purified at the expense of her colonies, she will only be using them much as the metropolis uses the Thames. Could the Thames speak, it would doubtless complain. The Rhine washes Cologne, but what, asked the poet, will ever wash the Rhine? and if we send into our colonies the moral dirt of this country, what is there to purify the colonies?

EATING FOR THE MILLION.—Wolverton Refreshment Rooms. It appears from the books that the annual consumption at the Wolverton refreshment rooms averages—182,500 Banbury cakes, 56,940 Queen's cakes, 29,200 pates, 36,500 lbs. of flour, 13,140 of butter, 2920 of coffee, 43,800 of meat, 5110 of currants, 1277 of tea, 5840 of loaf sugar, 5110 of moist sugar, 16,425 quarts of milk, 1095 of cream, 17,520 bottles of lemonade, 35,040 of soda water, 70,080 of stout, 35,040 of ale, 17,520 of ginger beer, 730 of port, 3650 of sherry, and, we regret to add, 730 of gin, 731 of rum, 3660 of brandy. To the eatables are to be added or driven the 85 pigs, which, after having been from their birth most kindly treated and most luxuriously fed, are impartially promoted, by seniority, one after another, into an infinite number of pork pies.—*Quarterly Review.*

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1849.

IMPOUNDINGS.

SCONE.—From Segenhoe, for common trespass, May 29: Black sided cow, branded on the cheek near side JJJ, near rump and ribs like R over HM the HM is conjoined; a black male calf by her side, branded J^n J on near ribs; damages 3d. each If not released in twenty-four days they will be sold. J. CLARKE. 9s. 8d.

GUNNING.—May 31: Brown ox, apparently HP conjoined off rump. Brindle and white cow, apparently 38 ribs, MC conjoined rump near side. Brown ox, apparently HB rump, WR thigh off side, off ear marked. Black ox, grey face, apparently WL off rump. Yellow cow, 3 near rump, a key, brand rump, W with EF under thigh, EF ribs, 3 shoulder off side. Brindle cow, same brand. Red yearling steer, no brand visible. Black yearling heifer, cross on thigh off side. Yellow and white cow, HW5 ribs off side. Yellow and white cow, JB ribs, B shoulder off side, with a red and white bull calf unbranded. Damages 1s each Black colt, star in forehead, part of hind fetlock white, IH near shoulder, 2 years old. Black mare, small star in forehead, DI shoulder, O under saddle near side, with a bay filly foal, black points, unbranded, 4 years old; trespass 3d. each. If not released on or before the 25th June, they will be sold. W. OLLIVER. 13s. 3d.

ST. MARY'S, SOUTH CREEK.—From Mr. Heket's farm, for trespass, June 2: Red and white poley cow, head white, piece off the off ear, near ear split, HH near ribs, indescribable brand off rump, 6 off hip, also 6 off shoulder, white belly and flanks, aged, with a strawberry bull calf, unbranded. Red bullock, star in forehead, P off rump, hind legs and tail white, supposed to be a worker, aged; By Mr. Knight, from Regentville Estate, for trespass: Red bullock, TM off rump and ribs, three years old. White bull, unbranded, black and brown spots on head and neck, two years old. Red cow, white back, NIC off ribs, four years old, with a red and white spotted calf, unbranded, damages 3d. each. By Mr. Fitzgerald, stockkeeper, for trespass: Dark brown mare, H over B near shoulder, W off shoulder, inside near fetlock white, black points, three years old, fourteen and a half hands high, damages 1s. If the above stock is not released on or before the 29th June, they will be sold at Penrith Court Yard. D. ROBERTSON. 14s.

BLACK CREEK.—By J. T. Lind, May 29: Dark red snail horn bullock, like GB on both rumps, O near ribs, ear marked. Red and white poley cow, like ITB off rump. Red and white heifer calf, no brand. Yellow and white cow, ITB off rump O near ribs. Red and white heifer calf, ITB off rump. Yellow and white steer, like JJ off rump, M off ribs. White cow, ITB off rump, O near ribs. Red steer. Brindle and white poley cow, ITB near rump. White cow, ears red, O over TB near ribs. Strawberry and white cow, like TB off ribs, O near ribs. Strawberry poley heifer, neck red. Brown and white heifer, O over TB off ribs. Red and white calf, damages 3d. each. T. RAINBECK. 18s. 3d.

WAGGA WAGGA.—From Wagga Wagga run, May 26: Chesnut mare, BOYD on the near ribs, like BKM near shoulder, off hind fetlock white, bang tail, star on the forehead, 4 years old, 15 hands high. Bay mare, H near thigh, hind fetlock white, illegible mark or brand under the saddle near side —, on the off side —, long tail, five years old, 15 hands 1 inch high. Iron grey horse, like 120 off neck, 64 under the saddle off side, off hind fetlock white, blaze down the face, much scarred by an entire, four years old, 15 hands 3 inches high. From Wagga Wagga run, on the 29th: Light roan colt, ç on the near shoulder, long tail, very quiet, eighteen months old, 14 hands high. If the above horses are not released within twenty four days they will be sold. E. H. SEPPINGS. 11s. 6d.

YASS.—From the estate of H. Hume, Esq., J.P.: Red ox, white back and belly, MR rump. WB thigh, AF near ribs. Red poley bullock, gH or W sideways with H off ribs. Blood red bullock, TB with 2 under off rump. Red sided cow, white back and belly, illegible rump, apparently IW over 22 ribs milking side. Black cow, illegible rump, IW over 22 ribs milking side. Dark brindle ox, SM off ribs; damages 3d. each. If the above cattle are not released on or before the 25th June they will be sold. W. COOK. 11s. 6d.

HARTLEY.—From J. Maxwell, Esq., J.P., Littleton: Red working bullock, JO off rump, brand under not legible, two white spots near ribs, ears marked. Red brindle poley cow, ears marked, 6 left thigh, brand over not legible, and like DC near ribs, white back, belly, and face. Red brindle steer, brand on the right rump, not legible, about two years old; damages 3d. each. Yellow steer, a brand on the right rump not legible like WM. They will be sold within 24 days if not released. J. M'CAY. 10s. 6d.

O'CONNELL PLAINS.—From Michael Baylis, May 22: Red steer, illegible brand off rump like AJ under on off thigh, near ear marked. Brindle bullock, like J3 apparently on both thighs, piece cut of off ear. Mouse coloured brindle cow, like J3 off thigh, piece out of off ear Brindle heifer calf, no visible brand. If not released they will be sold. J. ROBERTS. 9s. 9d.

GRAIN.—Statement of the various descriptions of grain held by the Government on the 1st June, 1849:—Wheat, 39,614 bushels; maize, 6640 bushels.

FORFEITED RUN.—Crown Lands' Office, Sydney, 8th June, 1849.—It is hereby notified, that the forfeited run in the district of Wellington, submitted with others to public competition in the Supplementary *Government Gazette* of the 16th April last, and described as No. 13, on Gunningbah Creek, has been withdrawn from competition; it appearing on measurement of an adjoining station that the run as published would include land already occupied under authority. GEORGE BARNEY, Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Henry Bury Beresford, Esq., of Belar, district of Bligh; John Brougham, Esq., of Chah Sing, Edward River; and John Denny, Esq., of Moulamein Creek; to be magistrates of the territory and its dependencies.

ARMIDALE ALLOTMENTS.—Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned lots of land, proclaimed on the 25th day of April last, for sale at Sydney, on the 14th instant, have been withdrawn, viz.:—Town lot 15, allotment 2 of section 2. Suburban lots 48, allotment No. 24; and lot 49, allotment No. 25, situate at Armidale.

YASS.—Mr. William Cook has been appointed keeper of the Public Pound at Yass, in the room of Mr. Thomas Brownrigg, resigned.

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES ACCEPTED.—The following Tender for Land and Immigration Debentures, made in pursuance of the Government notice of the 18th ultimo, has been accepted:—New South Wales Savings' Bank—a premium of three per cent. on £25,000.

CORONER.—SCONE AND MURRURUNDI.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Archibald Little, Esq., of Cressfield, to be coroner for the district of Scone and Murrurundi, in the room of Mr. J. N. Morse, resigned.

PETTY SESSIONS.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Merriwa, in the district of Cassilis, to be a place for the holding of Courts of Petty Sessions.

CONDITIONAL PARDONS.—Principal Superintendent of Convicts' Office, Sydney, May 21, 1849.—It is hereby notified, that the following regulations will, from and after the 1st day of July next, be observed in reference to the mode of applying for conditional pardons: All applications for this indulgence must be made on printed forms, which can be obtained at the several Police Offices throughout the colony, and also at this office. Every application will be filled up by the Clerk of the Bench of the district in which the applicant resides, and for the form so filled up a fee of 1s. 6d. must be paid. When filled up and recommended the form is to be left with the Clerk of the Bench, who is required to forward the same to my office, with the report of the Police Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates thereon. No application will be taken into consideration unless made on a printed form, and unless it is filled up as directed, and bears the recommendation of at least three respectable persons known to the Government. J. M'LEAN, Principal Superintendent.

CONDITIONAL PARDONS.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it be notified, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to authorise the issue of pardons to the undermentioned persons, on condition that, during the remainder of the term of their respective sentences, they do not return to the countries or colonies from which they were respectively transported, as hereunder more particularly specified. Pardons available everywhere, save in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Dated 1st May, 1849. James Alder, per ship John 3; Joseph Allsop, Hadlow 1; Henry Ancion, Hive 1; John Andrews, Norfolk 5, James Bailey, Earl Grey 2; Anthony Barrett, City of Edinburgh 2; William Bastlett, Isabella 4; William Bean, Royal Sovereign 2; Thomas Berresford, Parkfield; Henry Blake, Captain Cook 3; Joseph Brenham, John 4; William Burrell Susan 1; Michael Butler, Forth 3; Patrick Byrne, Dunvegan Castle 2. William Chandler, Henry Porcher 2; James Clarke, Hive 1; Edward Cook, Fairlie; John Crimegan, Waterloo 4. Robert Dade, the younger, Moffatt; Thomas Darnan, Waterloo 2; James Davies, Captain Cook 2; William Day, Mangles 7; Daniel Donaher, Providence; Timothy Dougherty, Phœnix 3, Michael Egan, Hive 2; Henry Ellis, Morely 2. John Fitzgerald, Guildford 7; John Fletcher, Mary Ann 4; John Gallocher, Bengal Merchant 1; Gregory Gleeson, Eliza 6; John Goff, Norfolk 1; John Goodman, Guildford 6; James Gordon or Goodin, Morley 4; Henry Gregory, Lady Nugent. Mary Ann Halfpenny, Elizabeth; Peter Hargreaves, Henry Porcher 2; Charles Haslewood, Mangles 6; Timothy or Thady Hickey, Waterloo 4; George Hobbs, Marquis Hastings 1; John Howlett, Hive 2. Mary Jackman, Diana; Sampson Jackson, Royal George: William Jackson, Susan 2; William Jenkins, Charles Kerr. Peter Kay, Norfolk 5; Lawrence Keilt, Bussorah Merchant 2; John Knight, Henry Porcher 2. John Langbridge, Grenada 2; Jonathan Leach, Mary 4; Patrick Leahy, Earl Grey 1; William Lucas, Susan 1. John M'Cormick, Dunvegan Castle 2; Michael Mahoney, Governor Ready; George Messor, Captain Cook 2; James Miller, Moffatt; Honor Mitchell, Andromeda 3; Laughlan Moraghan, Captain Cook 3; John Morris, Asia 9; John Murphy alias James Reilly, Captain Cook 3. Thomas Nowlan, Earl Grey 1. William Parker, Maitland; William Powell, Tottenham; William Price, Aurora; James Richards, Susan 2. John Sawyer, Lady Kennaway 2; William Seymour alias Seamour, Portsea; Thomas Sharples, Lord Lynedoch 3; William Sly, Moffatt; James Smith, Albion; John Smith, Marquis Hastings 2; Samuel Swan, Bengal Merchant 1; John Swayne, Hive 2; Ann Thompson, Elizabeth: Michael Walsh, Parmelia 2; William Werrett, America; Robert Westhorpe, Dunvegan Castle 1; John Wharton, Parkfield; William Wheal, John Barry 3; Richard Whitford, Mary 4; Edward Woolley, Asia 9; Elijah Young, Moffatt; John Young, Isabella 4. Pardons available everywhere, save in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British Possessions in the West Indies:—Henry, Norfolk 5. Pardon available everywhere, save in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Prince of Wales Island:—William King, Elizabeth. Pardon available everywhere, save in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Portugal:—Dennis Meade, Vittoria. Pardon available everywhere, save in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British possessions in the East Indies:—William Myers, Swallow.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th instant, at Balmain, Mrs. J. T. Mackey, of a daughter.

On the 7th instant, at her residence, Liverpool and Castlereagh streets, Mrs. Thomas Gregan, relict of the late John Taylor, of Maitland, of a daughter.

DIED.

On the 5th instant, near Yass, in the 49th year of his age, Henry Cowper, Esq., M.R.C.S.L., eldest son of the Venerable Archdeacon Cowper.

At her residence, Goulburn, in the sixtieth year of her age, Elizabeth Auriol, relict of the late W. H. Lintott, Esq., of Romsey, Hants.

On the 21st May, by accident, at Hobart Town, in the 23rd year of his age, Mr. Richard Short, chief officer of the brig Emma, and nephew to Mr. James Curtiss, Ickwell, North Shore, much esteemed and deeply regretted by all who knew him.

ONE POUND REWARD.

STRAYED from Mr. Aslone's paddock, Lachlan River, on the 17th March last, a chestnut horse. branded near shoulder J, switch tail, was last seen on Mr. Icely's sheep station, Five Mile Creek, running with a mare and foal; any person giving information where he may be found, will receive the above reward.

EDWARD MOORE,
9560 Raby, near Liverpool.

FOUND.

FOUND, a Silver Watch; the owner can have it upon a satisfactory description, and payment of this advertisement. Enquire at

JOHNSON AND WEIGHT'S,
9559 277, and 279 Pitt-street

TO BE LET, a House in Cumberland-place, containing eight rooms, having a good view of the Harbour. Apply to Mr. Young, Cumberland-place. 9491

TO LET, at Chippendale, opposite the new church, two Cottages, one containing six rooms, with detached kitchen, stable, &c.; and the other five rooms and detached kitchen. Rent moderate. Apply next door but one. 9522

TO LET, at Newtown, near Erskineville, a Verandah Cottage, containing four rooms, entrance hall, kitchen, and servants' room. Also, three smaller houses. Enquire of Mr. SLY, Pitt-street; or of Mrs. STEEL, on the premises. 9518

SALES BY AUCTION.

HORSES. OMNIBUS, GIG, &c

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,
THIS DAY.
At 11 o'clock,
Several gig and saddle horses; cart and dray horses; one pony; two omnibus horses; one gig; one omnibus with harness for four horses; one excellent dray, and one cart.

WOOL, TALLOW, AND HIDES.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard,
THIS DAY, JUNE 9,
At 12 o'clock,
18 BALES WOOL
14 Casks Beef Tallow
21 Superior hides.
Terms—Cash. 9550

NEW DRAPERY GOODS.
JUST LANDED.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 13,
At 11 o'clock,
FORTY-EIGHT PACKAGES CHOICE WINTER GOODS
Particulars will appear in a future advertisement. 940

DAMAGED VELVETS AND CAP CHAINS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
EX MARY WHITE, WALKER, MASTER, FROM LONDON.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 13,
At 11 o'clock,
Out of Case marked—
MB
70.
2 PIECES black silk Velvet, damaged by sea water
10 Dozen Cap Chains and Tassels.
Terms—Cash. 9549

TO SHIP-OWNERS, CAPTAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

MR. A. POLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 13,
Without the slightest reserve,
Forty-seven Telescopes, by the most eminent makers, 1, 2, and 3 draws
Portable ditto ditto and table ditto
Barometers, sextants, quadrants
Ship compasses, thermometers
Brass binnacles, circumferentors
Levels and stoves (for railways)
Theodolites by Troughton
Hydrometers, saccharometers
ONE LARGE ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE
One superior amateur lathe, with stand complete
One 8-day chronometer
One 4-burner bronze chandelier complete
Handsome glass cases and show glasses, with counter ditto, and a variety of other goods in the trade
Can be seen on Monday until the day of sale, at the rooms.
Terms, cash. 9519

WEEKLY SALE OF WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, SKINS, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MR. LYONS
WILL hold WEEKLY SALES ◆ the above, at his Mart,
EVERY TUESDAY,
COMMISSION, ONE PER CENT.—STORAGE, RENT FREE, FOR
1000 BALES,
AND COOL CELLARAGE FOR
1000 CASKS OF TALLOW,
IF REQUIRED.

CASH AND SUPPLIES ADVANCED PREVIOUS TO SALE, IF REQUIRED.
George-street and Charlotte-place.
November 23.

MONDAY, JUNE 11.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE PICTURES, GLASSWARE.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 11.
On the premises occupied by Mr. Brook's (late Goodall's), known as the
ROB ROY MACGREGOR INN, PARRAMATTA STREET,
At eleven o'clock precisely.
ALL THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Consisting of—
Sofas, tables, chairs, chiffoniers, pictures, bedsteads, chests of drawers, looking glasses, glassware, earthenware, &c.
ALSO,
Mare, cart, and harness
Terms at sale. 9244

TUESDAY, JUNE 12.

TO STATIONERS, SHIPBUILDERS, GROCERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart, on
TUESDAY, JUNE 12,
At 11 o'clock,
B § 4.
ONE CASE PAPER, containing,—
29 Reams large thick blue wove post
20 Reams yellow wove paper
3 Reams envelopes, in half-reams
3 Cases Muntz's patent sheathing metal
3 Cwt sheathing nails
20 Boxes window glass
3 Sheep nets
30 Half-boxes hysonskin tea
10 Tons second flour
4 Tons pilot biscuit
15 Boxes pipes, 20 gross each.
Terms at sale. 9501

MAGNIFICENT CHINA PORCELAIN VASES, TEA AND BREAKFAST SETS. CHINA PUNCH BOWLS, SPLENDID WORK TABLES AND BACKGAMMON BOARDS. INLAID WITH PEARL AND EBONY, TEA CADDIES, CAMPHOR WOOD TRUNKS, IVORY CHESS-MEN, MANILA AND CALCUTTA BRAB HATS, TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

MR. JOHN RICKARDS
HAS received instructions to sell by auction, at the stores of the late
JAMES SIMMONS, Esq.,
Hunter street,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13,
The remaining portion of the stock, consisting of China goo is of the most expensive and exquisite that have yet been offered at public sale.
Also,
A HANDSOME CARRIAGE, with horses and harness complete; one of the best turn-outs in the colony.
Particulars will appear in a future advertisement.
The China goods will be on view on Tuesday, and on Wednesday morning prior to sale.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
BEING DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.
EX LADY AMHERST, MYRILL, MASTER, FROM LONDON.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, on
TUESDAY, JUNE 12,
At eleven precisely.
B § 2361—One bale containing,—
24 (twenty-four) pieces Im. flannel, slightly damaged
„ § 2362—One bale containing,—
12 (twelve) pieces ditto ditto, slightly damaged
„ § 2363—One bale containing,—
12 (twelve) pieces ditto ditto, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash. 9558

INDIAN GOODS.

SATURDAY'S SALE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, JUNE 9,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
1 Very handsome Cashmere Shawl
12 Real India-made Silk Shawls
12 Ditto ditto, richly worked Muslin robes
Cash. 9314

SATURDAY'S SALE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, JUNE 9,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
The usual assortment of useful and elegant Household Furniture, &c, consisting of—
Chests of drawers, bedsteads, chairs, Pembroke and other tables, toilet glasses, children's cots, &c., &c.
Lamps, trays, stoves, sashes, chests of tea, &c.
Also,
One malt bruising machine, in good order
Terms—Cash. 9366

SATURDAY'S SALE.
WITHOUT RESERVE.

HANDSOME STANHOPE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, JUNE 9,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
A very smart roomy Stanhope Gig, nearly new.
Terms—Cash. 9365

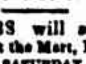
SATURDAY'S SALE.

HORSE AND SIDE SADDLE.
MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, JUNE 9,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
One bay Saddle Horse, 14 hands high, well bred.
Also,
One Lady's Side Saddle, in good order. 9537

TO BREEDERS OF FINE-WOOLLED SHEEP.

☞ 50 RAMS,
FOR THE INFUSION OF "FRESH BLOOD" IN THE BREED OF SHEEP.
WARRANTED.

MR. STUBBS
Is instructed to sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 9,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
50 VERY Superior Fine-Woolled Rams, in lots to suit purchasers.
Exporters to New Zealand will be able to buy them a bargain.
Terms—cash. 9470

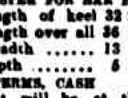


TO CAPTAINS OF COASTERS AND OTHERS, &c.

FOR SALE.
A NEW BOAT, CARRYING ABOUT 25 TONS.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 9,
At 12 o'clock,
A NEW BOAT, ABOUT 25 TONS BURTHEN, drawing only eight inches when not loaded. Strongly built of the best colonial materials, and partly decked. A trifling expense would make her
A USEFUL COASTER FOR BAR HARBOURS.
Dimensions—Length of keel 32 feet 5 inches
Length over all 36 „ 4 „
Breadth .... 13 „ 0 „
Depth .... 5 „ 0 „
TERMS, CASH
☞ The Boat will be at the Circular Wharf, for inspection, This Day, the 8th instant. 9205

THE CUTTER GEORGIANA.



A CAPITAL SPECULATION FOR THREE OR FOUR ENTERPRISING GENTLEMEN GOING TO CALIFORNIA.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 9,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
THE CUTTER "GEORGIANA,"
Built in Sydney in 1840, and coppered
25 tons new measurement
35 ditto old ditto
CARRIES 40 TONS,
Standing and running rigging complete, with spare ropes, hooks, thimbles, blocks, and well found in all requisite stores. Has a good cabin, and stows a bulky cargo.
She can be seen lying off Stilwell's Wharf, bottom of Market-street.
Terms at sale,
☞ List of her Stores may been seen at the Mart. 9536

HANDSOME LIBRARY
OF
STANDARD AND OTHER WORKS,
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN GOING TO ENGLAND,

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 9,
To commence at 2 o'clock P.M. precisely (to suit the convenience of gentlemen in public offices)
A MOST VALUABLE LIBRARY,
Included in which are, viz.:—
Milton's Select Prose Works, Cuvier's History of the Earth, Rose's Sallust, Bingley's Useful Knowledge Holy Bible, Paley's Evidences of Christianity, London Encyclopædia, Hazlitt's Characters of Shakspere's Plays, &c., Miss Martineau's Tales, Elegant Poems by Pope, Blair, Goldsmith, &c., De Lolme's English Constitution, Gibbon's Rome, British Cicero, Lee's Botany, Lucan, Buonaparte's Ornithology, Nortie's Tables, Miscellaneous Works of Sir E L. Bulwer, Moore's Works, Junius' Letters, Phillip's Mineralogy, Butler's Hudibras, Turner's Chemistry, Bray's Derbyshire and Yorkshire, Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Bailley's Ancient History of Asia, Campbell's Political Survey of Great Britain, Robertson's History of America, Swift's Works, Burn's Popular Works, Young's Night Thoughts, Peter Pindar's Works, Dryden's Virgil, Blumenbach's Physiology and Anatomy, Conder's Egypt and Nubia, Jenning's Landscape Annual, Homer's Illiad, and a variety of other Scientific and Entertaining Works, too numerous to advertise.
Terms—Cash.
☞ Catalogues to be had at the Mart, King-street, on Friday next, the 8th instant. 9206

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE
OF
MR. P. H. VALENTINE.

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell, without reserve, by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
All the estate, right, title, and interest of the Official Assignee of Mr. Peter H. Valentine's Estate, in and to the fee simple and inheritance of all that piece of ground, containing by admeasurement two roods, situate in the town of Maitland, parish of Maitland, Northumberland, New South Wales, being allotment No. 16 of section No. 19; bounded on the south-west by two chains and fifty links of the north-east side of Newcastle-street, bearing west 45° north; on the north-west by south-east boundary link of allotment No. 15, bearing north 45°, east two chains; on the north-east by two chains and fifty links of the south-west boundary line of allotment No. 14, bearing east 45° south; and on the south east by a line bearing south 45°, west two chains to Newcastle-street.
Also,
All that piece of ground (part of the village of Canterbury) situate in the district of Petersham, Cumberland, New South Wales containing by admeasurement one acre, being allotment 1 and 2 of section 6; bounded on the north-west by John-street, commencing at Charles-street, bearing south 41°40, west 132 feet; on the south-west by allotments 3 and 4, bearing east 41°40, south 330 feet to Robert-street; on the south-east by Robert-street, bearing north 41 40, east 132 feet to Charles-street; and on the north-east by Charles-street, bearing west 41°40, north 330 feet to the commencing corner.
To builders the above affords a good opportunity for secure investment of capital.
All particulars as to title may be obtained of Mr. Sergeant, solicitor Church-hill. 9363

HORSE AND GIG. GREY COB.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, JUNE 9,
At ten o'clock,
STANHOPE GIG, an excellent vehicle
Horse, suited to saddle and harness, five years old; grey cob, rising seven years, good in saddle and harness, perfectly quiet.
Terms—Cash. 9546

RAISINS, ALMONDS, MUSCATELS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
EX SYDNEY, FROM LONDON.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 9,
At 11 o'clock,
T P×L 20 BOXES RAISINS
5 Ditto Almonds
7 Ditto Muscatel Raisins
1 Ditto Prunes.
Terms—Cash. 9540

SALE OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

WINDOW GLASS
VINEGAR
RASPBERRY VINEGAR
BOTTLED FRUITS
ENGLISH JAMS
PICKLES, CAPERS, SAUCES
MARSALA WINE, CHAMPAGNE
&c., &c. &c.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 9,
At 11 o'clock,
200 BOXES Window Glass, sizes, 12 by 10 to 20 by 18
12 Hogsheads } White wine Vinegar (of first
10 Quarters } quality)
11 Cases, each 2 dozen pints, Raspberry Vinegar
30 Cases assorted Jams
10 Cases bottled Fruits
10 Cases Pickles
17 Cases Capers, Olives, Sauces, &c.
5 Pipes Marsala Wine
30 Cases Sillery Champagne
Terms at sale. 9544

LINENS, ENGLISH TWEEDS, LONG-CLOTHS, CLOTHING, &c.

(TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT, AND WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.)

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, on
TUESDAY, JUNE 12,
At 11 o'clock.
7 CASES UNION IRISH, assorted
1 Ditto longcloths, slightly damaged
3 Cases clothing, consisting of—
Frock coats
Dress coats
Fancy vests
Kerseymere trousers
Doeskin ditto
&c., &c.
2 Bales light English tweeds (especially manufactured for the fashionable *Amazonian paletots*), viz.:—
Steel mixed
Drabs
Browns
Greys
Brown and gold
Olive and gold
Brown mixed
Fancies
Plaids, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 9541

VALUABLE INVOICE OF BOOKS.

MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13,
At 11 o'clock,
AN INVOICE OF BOOKS, Comprising—
BIBLES, PRAYERS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., IN GREAT VARIETY
Michelet's History of France, Hervey's Meditations, Hervey's Theron and Aspasio, Mitford's Greece, Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine, Roscoe's Kings of England, Mrs. Ellis's Prevention Better than Cure, Legends of Rubezahl, Heath's Book of Beauty, Bischoff on Wools, Hewitt's Australia, Italian Dictionary, London Encyclopædia, Valentine Vox, Illuminated Calendar, Walker's Dictionary, Pilgrims of the Rhine, D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, Michelet's History of France, Boswell's Johnson, Valentine M'Clutchy, Hector O'Halloran, The Commissioner, Knight of Gwynne, Devereux, Convict Ship, Fanny the Little Milliner, Darnley, Lionel Lincoln, Douay Testament, Catholic Piety, Greek Testament, Veterinary Surgeons' Manual, Pilgrim's Progress, Vyse's, Fenning's, and Mavor's Spellings, Educational Works, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 9543

PAPER, STATIONERY, &c.

MR. MORT
HAS received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13,
At 11 o'clock,
The following paper, &c., just landed, ex Sydney:—
S 25 Reams double demy
10 Reams double crown, 18 lbs.
10 Reams ditto, 16 lbs.
16 Reams printing demy, 20 lbs.
10 Reams ditto, 14 lbs.
6 Reams blue demy, 16 lbs.
4 Reams pink blotting
3 Reams imperial brown, 50 lbs.
7 Reams bag cap, 28 lbs.
4 Reams ditto, 32 lbs.
22 Reams thick satin post
12 Reams large thick yellow wove post
Also,
Papeteries, Ackermann's marking ink, diamond cement, cards
Chambers' maps, &c.
Terms at sale. 9542

200 BOXES WINDOW GLASS.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his rooms,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 9,
At 11 o'clock,
D S 1-200 200 BOXES Window Glass, viz.:—
60 Ditto, 12 x 10
40 Ditto, 14 x 10
50 Ditto, 8 x 12
40 Ditto, 16 x 12
10 Ditto, 20 x 16
10 Ditto, 20 x 18
200
Terms at sale.

2000 FIRST-CLASS SHEEP,
DELIVERABLE AT DRAYTON, DARLING DOWNS.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public competition, at his Rooms,
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 21,
At half-past twelve o'clock,
2000 (more or less) of FINE WOOLLED SHEEP, being a superior average flock.
They are well-bred, and the wool has commanded the highest prices in the home market. Particulars of ages and sexes will appear in a future advertisement. In the mean while the auctioneer will afford any other information respecting them, as they are
FIRST-CLASS SHEEP,
And
WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
They are particularly worthy of notice.
Terms at sale. 9547

MURRUMBIDGEE,
THE STATION OF
ROSEBANK,
WITH
2000 SHEEP AND 500 HEAD OF CATTLE.

MR. MORT
Has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms George-street,
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 21,
At half-past twelve o'clock.
THE SUPERIOR IMPROVED STATION OF ROSEBANK, AND THE STOCK DEPASTURING THEREON, VIZ.—
1956 SHEEP, as per Return—
981 Ewes, two to three years old, to lamb in September
908 Yearlings, mixed sexes
40 Wethers
27 Rams
500 HEAD CATTLE—a good mixed herd
THE SHEEP are of a very superior description, no expense having been spared by the proprietor in the introduction of pure bred rams.
THE STATION
is situated on the GILMOUR CREEK. TUMUT RIVER, (which passes through the centre thereof); it is in every respect a first-rate run, being
ABUNDANTLY WATERED IN ALL SEASONS,
Having great improvements, and
CAPABLE OF DEPASTURING 1000 HEAD OF CATTLE,
it is only ten miles from the township of Gundagai, being midway between Sydney and Melbourne, and on the direct line of road to Adelaide.
The Improvements consist of—
Four-roomed slab cottage and kitchen
Two huts
Stable
Two station huts
Grass paddock, 300 to 400 acres
Two acre wheat paddock
Barley paddock
Stockyards, milking yards, &c.
This is precisely one of those properties which in the present happy commencement of a revival of the prosperity of our pastoral interests, must lead to a large profit for the purchaser. It has everything to recommend it; it is a superior station in the most flourishing squatting district in the colony; it is fully improved and in working order; the stock are excellent, and whilst wool is rapidly rising, labour is falling.
Terms at sale. 9548

HORSES, MILCH COWS, WORKING BULLOCKS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.

TWO STONE COTTAGES, 100 ACRES OF LAND ON THE MAROOTA ROAD, ALLOTMENT OF LAND AT LIVERPOOL, AND THREE ACRES OF LAND AT PARRAMATTA.

MR. S. PHILLIPS
Will sell by auction, at the residence of R. New, Esq., Whinstone Hill, Near Prospect,
ON MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 11,
At 11 o'clock, precisely,
WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE,
15 TO 20 HEAD of superior Milch Cows
12 to 14 Head of Horses and Colts
2 Durham Bulls
Team of Working Bullocks, Dray, Bows, Yokes, &c.
Ploughs, Harrows, Water-cart, Dray, Cart
A very superior Gig and Harness
A quantity of Dairy Utensils
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Consisting of four-post and iron bedsteads, and bedding; very superior chests of drawers; cheval and dressing glasses; wash-hand stands; loo, dressing, dining, and side tables; chairs, sofas, and couches; sideboard, cupboards; sets of window curtains; handsome register and cottage grates.
One white marble mantle-piece
EIGHT-DAY CLOCK
About 300 Volumes of Books
Fenders and fire irons, kitchen furniture
Meat-safes, dripstone, water casks, scales and weights, side-saddle, saddles and bridles, cart harness, and a large variety of useful and miscellaneous articles.
Also,
ON TUESDAY, 12TH INSTANT,
Will be sold to the highest bidder, on the Premises,
TWO SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT STONE COTTAGES, situate in Ross-street, Parramatta. Both are let to respectable tenants.
The title is a Grant, and unincumbered.
Also,—
One hundred acres of Land in the county of Cumberland, described in the Grant, "100 acres in the county of Cumberland, parish of Cornelia, No. 3, at Little Maroota Forest, commencing at the junction of the Maroota Road with the Great North Road," &c.
The auctioneer would call the attention of intending purchasers to the fact, that should the Government fall in with the views suggested by Mr. Lowe in his place in Council, of forming a Road from the Hawkesbury to the Wollombi, the value of this property would be considerably inhanced, as the Road proposed would run directly through it
Also,—
A double Allotment of Land in the Township of Liverpool, adjoining Dr. Hill's property, next the Hospital, having a large Salting House, &c., erected thereon.
And
About Three Acres of Land on the banks of the Parramatta River, adjoining the "Newlands Estate."
The titles of the above properties are grants, and unincumbered.
OBSERVE.—In consequence of the number of lots, the sale at Whinstone Hill will commence at ELEVEN O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
☞ A Lunch will be provided.
NOTICE.—Parties having cattle depasturing on the run at Whinstone Hill, are requested to remove them on or before the 30th June instant. Mr. New will not be responsible for them after that date.
Terms at sale. 9229

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